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KEMALIST POLICY OF EXTERMINATION DELIBERATE PLAN

Mr. Gibbons Says Massacres of
Christians Are Repugnant to
Many Muhammadans

This is the fifteenth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons says many Turks are utterly opposed to the horrors perpetrated by the Kemalists. He says also the massacres and deportations of Christians are a part of a deliberately ordered plan to make Turkey "really Turkish" and are repugnant to the better feelings of the average Muhammadan.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D.
TREBIZOND, Asiatic Turkey, May 21 (Special Correspondence).—I wrote yesterday about the extermination policy of the Ankara Government in regard to the Christians of this region. I said that at this date they are becoming bolder, and are attacking the next generation, after having virtually destroyed the adult male Greek population of Trebizond and the villages in its vicinity. The favorite response of the Ankara Turks, just as it was of the Young Turks during the war, is that these incidents are due to local animosities, and that the Muhammadan population, having suffered so greatly at the hands of Greeks and Armenians, sometimes gets out of hand, and that the massacres are not be responsible, although it naturally deplores what has happened.

This sort of a thing is a calumny upon the good Turks, of whom there are very many, even in official functions. The ordinary Anatolian Turk is a fine fellow, who, unless incited to it by an appeal to his fanaticism, would not hurt anyone. But the great mass of the Turks are unfortunately ignorant and indolent—and they can be, despite their instinctive kindness and tolerance—worked upon to do the most horrible things. When mob animosity is aroused, they are capable of unspeakable cruelties. Massacres of Christians in Turkey have never broken out spontaneously; for Christians and Muhammadans ordinarily get along very well together. The massacres have been ordered. So have the deportations. And the awful happenings en route and the starvation policy are the result of a deliberately ordered plan.

Part of a Program
Similarly, there can be no doubt that the awful things that are happening in Eastern Turkey today are things which, taken together, mean the extermination of all the Christians under the authority or within reach of the long arm of the Ankara Government—are intended as a part of the program to make Turkey really Turkish. The men in control at Ankara intend to do away with the Christian problems once and for all by doing away with the Christians. I am not writing conjecture and hearsay. The proofs of this are indisputable. It is not to be supposed the events which I described yesterday are to the liking of, or are approved by all educated Muhammadans. There are many humane and kind-hearted Turks, and there are Muhammadans who are good men, and who, are shocked by the impious horror of the extermination policy. Also there are others whose intelligence warns them that this wretched business is going to alienate the sympathy of a European and American public with which Ankara must reckon if it hopes for diplomatic support against Greece.

The Barbed Wire Inclosure
Take the Jewish business, for instance. I wrote yesterday of the barbed-wire inclosure on the road to Erzurum, where the deported Greeks were being shut up to perish. Prominent Turks of this region, horror-stricken, have come to Trebizond to protest against this unparalleled inhumanity. "Jevizlik" cried out to Heaven against us. We shall be doomed among the nations," declared one of these protesting Turks. "We cannot stand this," said another. A third came before the Vail (governor), and urged: "If you would only come yourself to Jevizlik, and see, you would do anything rather than have this awful thing upon your conscience." But those who would put a stop to Jevizlik were beaten and packed off for having tried to remonstrate and to beg for humane treatment for "the dogs of Christians."

The Mayor of Trebizond, Hussein Effendi, has no sympathy with the extermination policy. He has done what he could to protect the little boys, and none feels more than he the shame of having them shut up in a dungeon in the Government House. Similarly, Ebou Bekir Hakim Bey, Vail of the vilayet of Trebizond, is against massacres and persecutions of Christians. But he feels that he is powerless to stop what is going on. His predecessor tried to, and was removed. In fact, the Ankara Government has changed Vails and other officials in this vilayet very frequently. For the officials themselves rebel against the awful crimes they are asked to commit. There is a new military governor, Mustafa Bey, who confesses that it goes against his grain "to make war on babies." His predecessor, Samy Bey, refused to do so, and was removed last month.

A Reign of Terror
I doubt also if the members of the Ankara Cabinet and many of the deputies are in favor of what is going on. But the government of Nationalist Turkey is not in their hands. They are living in a reign of terror. A secret committee, after the fashion of

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DISSOLUTION OF REICHSTAG THREATENED BY GRAVE CRISIS NOW DEVELOPING IN GERMANY

Unless Government Receives Sufficient Support for Its
Measures for Defense of Republic President
Ebert May Order New Elections

By Special Cable
BERLIN, June 29.—There is much talk this morning of dissolution of the Reichstag as the only way out of the present political confusion prevailing in Germany. Unless a two-thirds majority is obtained for the exceptional measures for the defense of the Republic, new elections may be ordered. Vorwärts, a Berlin newspaper which expresses the views of the Socialist parties, declares dissolution practically inevitable, indicating that the Socialists are not displeased to go to the electorate on cries of "The Republic is in danger" and "Down with the bread profiteers."

The latter cry refers to the fact that the agricultural interests demand a higher price for the Government for corn which they are prepared to hand over to enable the poorer classes to get cheaper bread during the coming winter. The Socialists refuse to agree to the price asked so that in effect a serious political crisis over the so-called bread subsidy may develop.

Right's Position Unshaken
With the noise of mammoth demonstrations in favor of the republic sub-

siding and the emotion created by the removal under such tragic circumstances of one of Germany's greatest men somewhat abating it is now possible to get a clearer view of the situation. The danger of a melodramatic monarchist uprising has never existed, so that the present position, so far as the reactionaries of the Right are concerned, is not shaken. From the parties of the Left, even in spite of the disturbances in Saxony and other industrial areas, no danger of a revolt movement exists. Less than at any moment since the armistice is Germany today Communist or, in a cruder sense, Bolshevik.

The Saxony disturbances are the result of an excess of popular feeling created by the belief that the attack on Dr. Walter Rathenau, the foreign minister, was an incident in a long-prepared monarchist plot and the belief also that the present government has displayed too much leniency suppressing the monarchist and anti-republican conspiracy and secret agitation. "There is going to be no second Ruhr rising, or industrial revolt

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GREEKS ASSEMBLE TO DISCUSS PEACE

Commander of Forces in Antolia
Says Important Move Likely
to Be Made Soon

By Special Cable
ATHENS, June 29.—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has had an important interview with General Hadjianest, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Greek forces in Asia Minor. He has just arrived from a general inspection of the front and great importance is attached to this inspection, a report of which will be employed in determining the measures the Greek Government is to take to solve the Near East problem.

The simultaneous arrival in Athens of the High Commissioner of Smyrna, Mr. Stergiades, General Pallas, chief of staff, General Monastiratos, head of the Greek forces in Thrace, and Mr. Triantafylakos, Greek High Commissioner in Constantinople, is regarded as sufficient evidence that Greece has decided to solve definitely the question of the Near East problem.

General Hadjianest declined to express any opinion on the political situation, stating that he is a soldier and not a politician. He declared, however, that the Greek positions in Asia Minor remain unshaken and that the morale of the Greek army is excellent.

When the Monitor correspondent mentioned the name of the leader of the Turkish Nationalist forces, Mustafa Kemal Pasha, the Greek general turned, jestingly around and asked "Who is he? I have heard of such a person, but we do not see him at the front." He acknowledged that great decisions are pending regarding the future of Anatolia and that an important move is likely to be made within the next week.

General Hadjianest assured the Monitor correspondent of his admiration for the United States and asserted that the Christian populations in Asia Minor are looking to America for moral support.

At this point of the interview the general's daughter, speaking English like an American girl, shared in the correspondent's endeavors to break the general's silence, but the latter escaped with the statement that shortly important decisions will be made known.

CHEN CHIUNG-MING REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ASSASSINATED

MANILA, June 29 (By The Associated Press).—Chen Chiung-ming, whose recent coup d'etat drove from Canton Dr. Sun Yat-sen, president of the South Chinese Republic, has been assassinated, according to a cable dispatch received here today from Shanghai by Kunglipa, a Chinese daily identified with the adherents of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Reuters's News Agency fails to confirm the report.

DANES GIVE ORDER
FOR HYDROPLANES

By Special Cable
ROME, June 29.—The Danish Government has asked an important Italian airplane factory to furnish plans for two hydro-airplanes with multiple engines for a Polar expedition which is to be undertaken next year.

The hydro-airplanes which are to be built by Jaffy and fitted with special scientific instruments will be taken aboard ship as far north as possible. They will be fitted with runners to enable them to land on the ice.

LUTHERAN CLERGY AGAINST DRY LAW

Prohibition, However, Not Discussed in Synod as It Is Considered a Political Question

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 29.—The occasion of a meeting of German Lutheran pastors here has been taken by agencies not friendly to the prohibition law as an occasion to obtain interviews from several pastors setting forth their opposition to national prohibition. These ministers are in fact, generally or wholly against prohibition, but this is nothing new and does not represent any change of sentiment.

The meeting is that of the Northern Illinois District of the Missouri Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. It is composed chiefly of pastors of German-speaking congregations. The district has about 165 ministers, 225 school teachers and 175 congregations.

"The position we take," Dr. Fred Brunn of Oak Glen, Ill., president of the district, told a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor today, "is that God has not forbidden the use of drink. It is true that in the Seventh Commandment He requires a clean life, and we condemn excessive use of liquor. But total prohibition we feel is going too far. From our observation we do not think that it has proved a success and that it would be better to have some modification."

The pastor of the church in which the meeting is being held, the Rev. Paul Sauer of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, said today that not a pastor in the district preached prohibition.

"The Bible tells us," he said, "that Jesus turned the water into wine, and there are other places in the Bible that stand in opposition to prohibition. I saw prohibition coming and while I may not see it, I expect that it certainly will. Some day we in this country will grow up. I am myself against prohibition."

The Rev. Henry Kowert, pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, the oldest German Lutheran church in Chicago, pointed out that prohibition was a subject never discussed in the Synod. He said it was against the policy of the church to take action on political questions, such as prohibition, as they felt this to be contrary to the separation of church and state.

Dr. Kowert said that it was taught in the church that there was no evil in the use of liquor, but only in its use to excess. The pastors were strongly opposed to the evils of the saloon, he said, and he indicated that many anticipated that some plan of selling liquor eliminating abuses in connection with it, such as were reported from several European countries, would be welcomed.

SIX MORE AMERICANS SEIZED BY MEXICAN REBEL BANDITS

State Department Renews Demands for Protection When
Dutch-British Oil Camp Is Attacked

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Mexican rebels, who seized the Aguada Camp of the Cortez Oil Company in the Tampico region Sunday, holding the property and 40 American employees for 15,000 pesos ransom, withdrew on Monday without damage or injury to the employees, but with threats to return, Consul Shaw at Tampico today advised the State Department.

The department received a later message, however, which said the same rebels yesterday seized a camp of the La Corona Oil Company, a Dutch-British concern, in the same vicinity, and were holding 85 employees, including about six Americans.

The State Department last night directed the Embassy in Mexico City to make new demands on the Mexican

Government for protection of the Americans employed by the Dutch-British company.

RAIL BOARD CITES OPPOSING CHIEFS TO STRIKE INQUIRY

Action Taken After Receiving
Notice Shop Crafts Had Been
Ordered to Quit

CHICAGO, June 29 (By The Associated Press).—The United States Railroad Labor Board today cited the national officers of the six shop craft unions, the railway executives now meeting here, and the officers of four other railroad unions to appear before the board tomorrow afternoon in an inquiry into "the threatened interruption of traffic."

In addition to the shopmen, whose strike order already has been issued, the four other unions cited now taking a strike vote, are the clerks, maintenance of way men, stationary firemen and others and signalmen.

Formal Notice of Strike Call
B. M. Jewell, leader of the shopmen, today served formal notice on the railroad labor board that a strike call had been issued "to all railroad and Pullman operating department local lodges of the six shop crafts."

The meeting of the railway executives and heads of the 10 unions was set for 2 o'clock tomorrow by the labor board when the formal notice of the strike call was received from the shopmen, announcing the time for the walkout as next Saturday at 10 a. m.

Mr. Jewell declared he personally would obey the citation issued by the Labor Board "only under protest," and that he could not speak for the six shop craft presidents until he had consulted them. Several of them are said to be on their way to their headquarters to direct strike operations.

Railroad Maintenance of Way men were reported to have quit in West Chicago, Ill., today, without waiting receipt of strike orders. It was said the men "deserted in droves," leaving many crossings unguarded. Edward J. McCabe, Mayor of West Chicago, has sworn in a number of special policemen to guard railroad property.

Instructions regarding the progress and conduct of the strike were being prepared at general headquarters here today.

"Last Chance," Says Mr. Jewell
"The issue is clean cut, with no strings attached," said Mr. Jewell. "It is up to the railway executives at their meeting today. They can stop this strike today or tomorrow, but after Saturday at 10 o'clock it is all off. The telegrams of the union heads to Cuyler is the union's last word."

The general committee of 90 general chairmen today were on the way to their home districts to take active charge of the strike. A sub-committee remained at headquarters to direct operations.

No provisions have been made for calling off the strike in event of an acceptable settlement, it was understood, but instructions being prepared for district leaders will include such arrangements later, on telegraphic instructions.

Saturday Important Day
The impending walkout makes Saturday a momentous day in the railroad world. On that date the \$400,000,000 cut in freight rates ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission becomes effective, simultaneously with a slash of \$135,000,000 from the wages of railway workers ordered by the United States Railroad Labor Board. The pay of the shopmen was cut \$80,000,000.

Railroad officials anticipated news of further strike orders to maintenance of way employees upon completion of the canvass of their strike vote at Detroit.

In spite of the impending walkout from the shops and the tracks, rail officials declared transportation would continue to move, because train service employees who constitute the "Big Four" brotherhoods, switchmen and telegraphers are not parties to controversies over wages and working rules.

The shopmen's strike is in protest against the wage reductions, the abolition of rules by the railroad Labor Board, and the farming out of shop work to contractors. Maintenance of way men balloted solely on the wage reduction.

It was a coincidence that the association of railway executives called a meeting here today, according to rail officials. The meeting, it was said, (Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

SAYS PRESIDENT OREGON

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—President Alvaro Oregon of Mexico in a telegram to the San Francisco Chronicle asserted that news from Tampico of Americans held captive by bandits was absolutely baseless.

The Chronicle telegraphed to President Oregon, asking for a statement. His answer read:

As chief executive, when I received your dispatch I knew that the news to which you allude is absolutely baseless

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Rory O'Connor
Commander of the Irish Insurgent Troops, Who So Far Has Defied the Efforts of the Free State Forces to Evict Him From the Four Courts in Dublin

Rory O'Connor Sees Weakening of Clerical Control in Ireland

In Exclusive Interview With Monitor Correspondent He
Explains His Position and Tells of Changes in Country

DUBLIN, June 29 (Special Correspondence).—Many people have become famous in a night, and it is becoming "famous" in meant gaining publicity, then certainly Rory O'Connor achieved this in a night, for suddenly 20 pressmen interviewed him, his name was in every paper, and on every tongue, and he was the subject of many witticisms and much criticism. Even one in the country knew about "Rory" and so-and-so's "Rory O'Connorite" soon became a byword.

Commandant-General Rory O'Connor, to give him his full title, is a small, dark man, slight of build, with a patient expression, very quiet and self-controlled, and with a kindly manner. He does not like being lionized.

Every day Commandant O'Connor is to be found seated in his shirt sleeves in front of a large writing desk in a large room in the center of the Four Courts. Here it was that the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor called to see him, to hear something of his life story and his reasons for originally adopting his present ideas.

"The sight of the slums of Dublin where one could see any number of souls up to 70 in one tenement house," he began, "the conditions of labor—in the country things were no better—there are cases where the poorest people would carry soil in sacks for miles to place on barren rocks in order to try and grow food for their sustenance—these things, I consider, were entirely due to the benevolent Government of Britain, and they illustrate the condition to which Ireland was reduced by British rule. If we wished to build a yard of new railroad it was necessary to ask permission of our

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RUSSIANS FORCED TO FACE SITUATION

Maxim Litvinoff's "Red Herings" Without Effect—Experts Are Awake

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 29.—If The Hague Conference is doing nothing else it is slowly forcing the Russians up against the actualities of the situation. Briefly put, the commissions require certain definite information concerning the financial condition of Russia, and particularly in regard to the Russian budget. Their minds being set upon securing this, their expert noses are largely unaffected by the various red herrings which Maxim Litvinoff insists on dragging across the trail. He has of course a perfect right to question the propriety of the presence of France and Belgium after their disavowal from the rest of Europe at Genoa, but his own attendance implies the acceptance of the fait accompli however irregular it may be.

When, however, he attempts to bind down Western European governments to the provisional agreements reached at Genoa, he is on even worse ground, for surely these undertakings were negotiated by the Tschitcherin memorandum of May 11, which went back on all Russia had previously promised, and in the absence of its withdrawal, rendered necessary the reconsideration of the whole problem from Alpha to Omega.

All this tactical maneuvering for position is interesting but without having any fundamental importance to the issue. A moratorium for Russia is inevitable in any case, for nobody supposes that she can do more than recognize her liabilities at present. The chronic difficulty with the Bolsheviks and their kindred is to get them to deal with actual facts rather than with vague theories, and if the commissions can persuade Mr. Litvinoff to fulfill his promise to produce definite statistics, they will have made laudable progress. It is yet too early to view the prospects of the conference either with optimism or pessimism. The Bolsheviks will naturally cling frantically to their avowed attitude, if only because it offers the best means to escape their liabilities. But the Genoa Conference showed us that the more categorical their declarations, the less they need to be taken seriously.

There are indications that the situation is steadily becoming worse in Russia and that this will provide a powerful argument in favor of the ac-

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IRISH INSURGENTS STILL HOLDING OUT IN THE FOUR COURTS

Eamon de Valera Definitely
Aligns Himself With Rory
O'Connor

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, June 29.—The insurgent troops in the Four Courts in Dublin were still holding out this morning and several reports, claiming inside information of the situation, are in circulation here. One of them given to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is to the effect that it is doubtful whether Michael Collins will be able to evict Rory O'Connor, as the latter is backed by the Irish Republican Brotherhood and by Labor, while Eamon de Valera threatens a rising if stern measures are taken.

Various considerations, however, have to be set against these arguments. It is true that certain buildings in the rear of Mr. Collins' attacking forces have been seized by the Industrial Workers of the World. This does not appear to be regarded as very serious, however, since no action so far has been taken by the Free State troops to evict this new enemy. Irish Labor, too, as a whole, has so far shown itself pro-treaty, though it may also have aspirations and ideals which are not always identical with those for which the Free State Government stands.

Desultory Sniping Only
Mr. de Valera's opposition has, of course to be counted upon. Last night he issued a characteristically flamboyant manifesto, ranging himself definitely with the insurgents and as usual blaming everything upon the British. Mr. Collins has already succeeded in arresting a number of Republican troops who were making their way from Ulster to assist Commandant O'Connor, but he has not so far thought it good policy to interfere with Mr. de Valera's liberty, though to have done so might have proved the shortest way to the restoration of order, which all Irishmen in their hearts desire.

As regards Mr. Collins' difficulties in taking possession of the Four Courts it has to be pointed out that reasons exist for not pushing the attack very vigorously at first. O'Connor recently refused to allow valuable law papers to be removed from the Four Courts on the ground that his ability to destroy them was too useful an asset to be allowed to disappear. It may well be that this consideration has not been without its effect upon the attacking forces. Up to the present, the bulk of the casualties seem to have occurred in desultory sniping only, no effective heavy gunfire having been, yesterday, brought to bear upon the position. If this is done, there can be no question of the Four Courts being made untenable almost immediately. Mr. Collins, however, now only wants to destroy as little valuable property as possible but he also naturally desires to effect his purpose with a minimum loss of life.

Restoring Order in Provinces
At least one parley was held yesterday, with the insurgents, who are, after all, of the same race as the men who are endeavoring to evict them. The point is approaching when terms of any kind will become impossible, but it is quite clear that up to late last night this was not considered to be the case. Otherwise, a very different class of heavy artillery would have been employed.

Whether the tactics pursued are likely in the long run to achieve their object of saving life may be more than doubtful, but there is still plenty of time for a display of that ruthlessness which at the supreme moment of a nation's history is always liable to become essential. There is no sufficient reason as yet to suggest that Mr. Collins is not the man to rise to the necessities of the situation. He has responsible Irish opinion solidly behind him in what he has so far done. It is not too much to hope that it will continue to support him, even if the measures he is constrained to take should have to be strengthened hereafter.

An encouraging feature of the situation is that, in spite of preoccupations in Dublin, he has been able to spare troops to undertake simultaneous operations for the restoration of order in the provinces, where the rebels also are getting out of hand. General McKewen is now at Drumho, the headquarters of the Irish Republican Army in Donegal, where he is directing arrangements for rounding-up outlaws. He is such a tower of strength in the Free State forces that he would not be absent from Dublin at a time like the present, unless Michael Collins felt very confident of his own ability to carry through what he has begun there.

Irregular Irish Forces
Capture 17 Soldiers

DUBLIN, June 29 (By The Associated Press).—The irregular Irish forces have captured 17 soldiers of the Provisional Government in the Dominican Street area, according to an unofficial report late this afternoon.

Snipers on Dublin roofs and in the commandeered buildings of the principal streets were reported as becoming more active. At attack occurred at midday on a lorry carrying troops in Westmoreland Street near the O'Connell Bridge. A bridge near Limerick Junction has been blown up, severing railway communication with Cork.

The Dublin newspapers in their editorial

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itorial comment uphold the course of the Provisional Government.

The regular army command is taking most elaborate precautions to exclude from Dublin anybody who might supply intended to aid the irregulars. Every road leading into the city has been blocked and is under the guard of armed men. The great southern railroad has been cut at several points and it is reported an important bridge has been blocked and is under the guard of armed men.

O'Connor Troops Refuse

to Evacuate Four Courts

LONDON, June 29 (By The Associated Press)—An unconfirmed report was received here this afternoon that the railroad station at Foyne, 20 miles from Limerick, occupied by Irish provisional Government troops, was attacked and set on fire.

Fresh terms were offered the insurgents in the Four Courts in Dublin today, says a Dublin dispatch to the Evening News, but the refusal to surrender, and after two hours' delay firing was resumed. The early evacuation of the stronghold is expected, however, as the water and light have been cut off.

RUSSIANS FORCED TO FACE SITUATION

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ceptance of such terms as Western Europe may be inclined to accept as an alternative to the perpetuation of the present situation. In any case, unless the Soviets precipitate a rupture, which is unlikely, the Hague Conference will probably be long drawn out, and under the existing conditions delay and discussion are alike favorable to success.

Outlook at Hague

Pleases Russians

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, June 29—As was the case yesterday with the credits committee, the meeting of the debts committee with the Russians today was merely a preliminary skirmish. M. Alphonse, the president of the non-Russian debts committee, said the attack with a request for detailed information on, first, pre-revolution Russian Government loans; second, railway, provincial and public utility loans guaranteed by the State; third, similar loans not guaranteed by the State; fourth, treasury bills; fifth, municipal and other public debts represented by securities. He also requested statistics concerning the present financial position of Russia and for copy of the recent budget estimates.

Maxim Litvinoff expressed surprise at these demands, but after some demur, especially over the demand for budget figures, agreed to give the required information. He further characterized the attitude of the French and English delegates as "very conciliatory." This is especially significant as the French are feeling somewhat displeased at Mr. Litvinoff's last night's note to Mr. Patyn of Holland, president of the non-Russian commission, asking whether the presence of the French and Belgian delegates denoted their Government's acceptance of the Genoa clauses on which the Hague Conference was based, and intimating that if this was not the case, it was useless for these two nations to take part in the Conference.

If the French had wished, such a note could have been regarded as sufficient excuse for withdrawing from the conference, and that they are treating the note as mere tactlessness is all to the good. Mr. Patyn's official reply to the note will probably be delivered tonight. Owing to the lengthy sitting of the debts committee, the private party committee did not meet yesterday. It will meet today instead, and the second meeting of the Credits Committee, originally fixed for tomorrow, will probably be postponed till next Monday. By every token therefore the conference will be a long drawn out affair. This is really a matter for congratulation, as tending to promote a better understanding through continued intercourse.

British Delegate Urges

Getting Down to Business

THE HAGUE, June 29 (By The Associated Press)—Sir Philip Lloyd-Greame of the British delegation insisted upon the consideration of definite propositions in today's discussion with the Russians. He suggested that all property or undertakings of the foreigners in Russia should be divided into two classes for the purpose of determining in what manner the Russians would restore possession to all the old owners. In the first group he would place the industrial and commercial enterprises, such as engineering work, textile factories, public utility work, mines, timber and other undertakings, and banks and distributing trades.

This class would embrace the extremely large American interests involved, including the International Harvester Company's great plant near Moscow, the National City Bank's branches in Petrograd and Moscow, the Westinghouse and Singer companies' plants and the Standard Oil holdings in the Caucasus.

In the second class the scheme places immovable property, such as lands, houses, buildings and forests, in so far as they are not included in the first category. In addition to these groups, Sir Philip explained, it would be necessary to deal with miscellaneous items, such as trade and private debts, bank balances and deposits, shares in companies, and personal property, but he urged that the question of the restoration of possession in the case of the industrial and commercial groups be given first consideration.

OPERATORS ACCEPT HARDING INVITATION

Strike Conferees Will Number Less Than 40. It Is Expected, With Public Excluded

WASHINGTON, June 29—James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, announced today that bituminous and anthracite coal operators had accepted the invitation extended last night by President Harding to meet at the White House Saturday with United Mine Workers' officials to devise a basis upon which negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike can be initiated.

Secretary Davis was unable to say at this time whether the President himself or another Government official would open the conference. Other officials were inclined to believe that Mr. Harding himself would call the meeting to order, perhaps to address the gathering and then to retire.

It is probable that two Cabinet members, Mr. Davis and Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will then be designated to represent the Government and a representative of the Department of Justice may also be included. It is unlikely that the public will be admitted to the gathering. The total number of conferees is likely to be under 40.

Acceptances from a number of the miners' union district presidents were received at the White House, but while it was known that operators intended to accept, considerable doubt existed as to the persons of the contingent of employers to speak for the bituminous field.

Overproduction Blamed

For All Mining Troubles

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29—Efforts to do away permanently with strikes in the coal mining industry, or at least to make them less likely to occur in the future, are expected to be made during the present negotiations with mine operators and union miners. While the conference called by President Harding for next Saturday morning at the White House will consider chiefly the present strike and find a way to get the men back to work, it is known that members of President Harding's Cabinet have been working on plans to put the industry on a sounder economic basis.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, and George Otis Smith, director of the United States Geological Survey, have been making a study of the economics of the coal mining industry. Many recommendations are coming from Congress in the form of resolutions introduced in Congress to remedy the situation.

Too Many Mines

The crux in the coal industry, which causes the biennial strikes, as explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today by Mr. Smith, is that too many mines are being operated and there are too many coal miners. The capacity of the bituminous mines being worked is around 750,000,000 tons a year, while the demand is only for approximately 500,000,000 tons.

The result is, he said, that the average bituminous mine works only 215 days in the year, only 170 days last year. Thus the soft coal miner faces the certainty of enforced idleness. "But coal mining must be attractive to men or why would they insist on working in an industry that employs them only part of the year, that breaks up their month and week with idle days?"

"There are 150,000 too many soft coal miners," Mr. Smith continued. "Fully a third of the mine capacity could be stopped altogether. Reduce the number of mines operating and allow enough to remain to provide work the year around for their help. A larger working year for a reduced force is the only possible way of bringing about lower wages and large annual earnings. The unit rate of wages paid in the coal-mining industry is entirely too high, but when it must provide living expenses for the whole year, it is too small."

"This part time working at high

cost of production is paid by consumers. I am certain that if fewer mines were operated the cost of coal to the consumers would come down. The government could produce coal cheaper under this arrangement, would not favor the government actually operating the mines but it should supervise the production and prices at a few, all-the-year-round mines."

State Operation Possible

Mr. Smith said that the government might well prevent mines from being operated in the private interest. He said that the public interest in this case would supersede the right of private enterprise.

William Burke (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill authorizing the President to take over the coal mines and operate them as long as he desires in the public interest. Another House measure bearing on the situation is the bill of Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, for a Congressional investigation of the causes of the strike and remedial legislation.

The last time the country was treated by a coal strike was in 1919. President Wilson then appointed a wage commission which virtually commanded the opposing sides to accept its award.

Offer to Arbitrate

In the present strike the operators are holding out for state or local settlement, while the union demands that precedent of 25 years be followed and the strike be settled on a national basis or in the central competitive field. In case of the latter method being adopted, the results would be used as a basis for settling the issues in outlying sections, with variations to meet local conditions.

Should the conference begin Saturday fail to reach a settlement, President Harding is expected to offer arbitration by a governmental commission in both the anthracite and bituminous fields. He says the Administration has no authority in law to force a settlement, except in the public safety is involved. It is believed that should the disputants fail to follow his appeals he could easily enforce them by seizing and operating the mines.

KEMALIST POLICY OF EXTERMINATIONS DELIBERATE PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

the one-time Committee of Union and Progress of the Young Turks, rules Nationalist Turkey. Who does not obey is assassinated, or arrested and tried for treason. The secret committee has its representative in all the cities, and his authority is greater than that of the officials, even than of the Vail. If the best of the local representative of the Ankara committee are ignored or not carried out with enough zeal, an order soon comes from the committee, and the local official, many Turks have confessed to their powerlessness in the hands of this committee. "If we do not obey, the least that happens is being recalled. We face prison always—and sometimes execution."

A Turkish hodja of Cretan origin felt very badly when he saw the Greek schools closed, and a new generation of children without education facilities. Acting on a generous impulse, he went to the Director of Education of the vilayet, and said to him: "I know Greek, and would like to open a school for these children." The director flew into a rage: "What," he shouted, when we are working and doing our best to destroy these people, you would save them!"

There appears to be no hope for any Christian living under Nationalist rule, in fact there appears to be no future for Christianity in the regions of Asia Minor not occupied by the Greeks—unless Europe and America declare that patience is at an end and that the extermination policy of the Ankara Government must end.

BOLOGNA'S PERFECT DISCIPLINE

By Special Cable

ROME, June 29—Signor Mori, the Prefect of Bologna, whose strict treatment of the Fascist led to a disturbance last month, is being transferred to Palermo, which is a less important post.

RAIL BOARD CITES OPPOSING CHIEFS TO STRIKE INQUIRY

(Continued from Page 1)

was called two weeks in advance of the ultimatum by Mr. Jewell for a conference principally on contracts with the American Railway Express Company.

The strike situation, however, made the meeting all the more important. Rejection of Mr. Jewell's ultimatum that the roads ignore the Labor Board's wage cut decisions and restore abolished rules governing working conditions was certain. It was said, rail officials declaring that Mr. Jewell's conditions for averting a strike were "impossible."

On the other hand, a conference between railroad executives and union leaders was declared possible not so much in any hope of reaching an agreement, but as a vehicle for carrying the disputes immediately to the Labor Board, which saved the Nation from a rail strike last October. By the formality of an announcement that the roads and unions could reach no agreement, the Labor Board, it was pointed out, could take jurisdiction as it did in the threatened strike of the Big Four brotherhoods last fall.

Another possibility was that the board could similarly assume jurisdiction over situations growing out of an actual strike on the grounds that the strike would interrupt commerce. The strike order, said to have been issued under the signature of M. Kline, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, follows:

"In compliance with the strike vote, shop craft employees below the ranks of general foremen are hereby granted sanction to suspend work at 10 a. m., July 1, on all railroads and Pullman shops in the United States. Notify all outside points. Wire number responding and number remaining at work."

Readiness for Strike

Asked by Governor Cox

Governor Cox today called upon members of a special committee, appointed some time ago in anticipation of a rail strike, to renew their plans and prepare for the proposed strike of railroad workers, scheduled for July 1. This committee will care for transportation of food and fuel in the State in event of a strike.

At the same time more than 50 delegates of the six federated railroad shop crafts in New England after a meeting said that plans for conducting the strike have been perfected and add that not more than 100 of the 20,000 shopmen in New England will report to work if the strike is called.

The general meeting of the rail workers adjourned this afternoon but certain members will be on hand to call a special meeting if new developments arise.

Governor Cox said he did not believe the proposed rail strike would materialize, but added that he had requested the "emergency committee" to be ready to act if necessary. The committee is headed by Howard Conoley of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Week-end and holiday transportation will not be interfered with, strike or no strike, said New England railroad officials today. They stated there are enough men idle throughout New England who are able and willing to take the place of the "regulars" in event of a strike. Already arrangements are under way to open headquarters in Boston where men will be hired immediately if the regular men leave their posts.

Today, on the bulletin board in the West Springfield, Mass., locomotive shop appeared an official notice stating that, beginning Monday, July 3, the shop will open with full force on a five-day week basis. This particular shop closed April 26 on account of depression in business. Under the new order about 450 men will be employed.

Maintenance Men's Vote

Seems to Favor Walkout

DETROIT, June 29 (By The Associated Press)—Tabulation of the national strike vote taken by the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers in protest against a wage cut scheduled July 1, continued at the general headquarters of the organization here today, with indications that more than half the 400,000 ballots believed to have been cast would be checked up by tonight.

More than 200,000 votes already had been received here, and of these 152,000 were completed. In the last two days the influx of votes has continued to mount, the peak being reached yesterday, when about 30,000 were received.

Throughout the count, officials say, the same thing has been evident—that the membership is overwhelmingly in favor of a strike, provided other unions join in.

Rail Brotherhoods to Stick

to Performing Regular Work

CLEVELAND, June 29 (By The Associated Press)—Engineers, firemen, and trainmen members of the Railroad Brotherhoods with headquarters in this city, will continue to perform their regular duties and will not take the places or do the work of any railroad employees on strike in connection with the strike of the shop crafts called for Saturday morning, chiefs of these

brotherhoods advised the members of their organizations today.

Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, issued instructions to this effect to all members of their organizations today.

In the absence from Cleveland of W. S. Carter, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, officials at firemen's headquarters announced they had agreed with Mr. Stone to send a joint message of instructions to engineers and firemen.

REVISION DEMANDED OF VERSAILLES PACT

Labor Conference Holds It Responsible for Conditions—Condemns Communism

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29—At yesterday's session of the Labor Party Conference assembled at Edinburgh, it unanimously approved a resolution attributing the existing chaotic conditions of Europe to the mischievous policy pursued by the allied governments since the armistice, and demanding a revision of the Treaty of Versailles, political recognition of the Russian Government, and the withdrawal of Japanese troops from the Far Eastern Republic. By which, duly incorporated in a resolution, the party repudiated in advance all responsibility for the outbreak or peace which have been entered into.

British Labor never appears to great advantage when discussing foreign policy. It has some members who have traveled widely and who have formed opinions of their own, but up to the present they do not appear to have applied their knowledge practically. Yesterday, for example, the mover of the resolution suggested that the most hopeful machinery for the preservation of peace lay in a re-modeled, strengthened and democratized League of Nations. That will be generally agreed to but the vain repetition even of such delightful theories does not assist the solution of Europe's problems. For the rest, Roden Husson who is one type of the theoretical worker, pleads for support of France, while Josiah Wedgwood, who likewise belongs to the Labor Party in a mental rather than physical sense bade the audience turn its eyes in the direction of America.

Mr. Macdonald's Political Sense

It fell to Ramsay Macdonald to talk political sense. He at least appreciated the desire of France and Belgium for security, but he was distinctly sound when he pointed out that the devastating wars they had suffered through succeeding centuries demonstrated that security had never been assured by force. Other speakers contributed the usual quota of idealistic speeches, and there was the customary insistence on Labor's power to stop war, before Robert Smillie, veteran pacifist though he be, put his finger on the weakness of the whole discussion, when he asked if the resolution would be carried out when the time came.

The fact is that pious declarations such as those uttered yesterday lead nowhere. An opportunity was presented to come forward with a bold constructive policy that would materially assist the movement towards peace by conciliation and co-operation, but it was thrown to the winds of verbose argument. One is forced to the conclusion that British Labor remains without any intelligent and practical foreign program. If it attained office tomorrow, its attitude would necessarily be governed by that of other nations, while there is a distinct probability that the supreme power would fall into the hands of a permanent bureaucracy.

Refutation of Communism

The overwhelming nature of the vote whereby the Labor Conference at Edinburgh yesterday confirmed its previous refutation of Communism affords a striking proof of how essentially sound British labor still is in the mass. Communism is often preached from British labor platforms but its votaries, though loud-voiced, comprise only a fraction of the whole.

Moreover the British Labor leaders recognize the suicidal nature of Marxian extremism, and the curious thing is that such advanced men as Ramsay Macdonald are amongst the bitterest against it. On the other hand, in the shop steward class, it still has a strong following, and as in this class is to be found the chief nursery for labor union executives, it comes about that communism colors the labor politics in Great Britain to a vastly larger extent than its real hold upon the masses here justifies.

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Pure Worst Bathing Suits

\$5.95

Having determined for the season the most popular style of Bathing Suit—the Knitted Jersey—and the most popular price—\$5.95—we have set out to provide the best in variety, fashion, quality, color and novelty that could possibly be secured.

Just how well we have succeeded you may quickly discover when you find how many are here in every shade from black to ecru; some plain, others that boast brilliantly striped skirts.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

The Woman's Shop

Attractive are the NOVELTY WOOL AND MOHAIR SWEATERS

at these attractive prices

\$1.98 \$2.98 \$3.98

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DISSOLUTION OF REICHSTAG THREATENED BY GRAVE CRISIS NOW DEVELOPING IN GERMANY

(Continued from Page 1)

tempt to obtain a republican magna charta. Three vital questions now arise. First, will the workers persist in their claims, second, will the Cabinet endorse them, and third, if the Cabinet endorses them, will the powerful Monarchist forces oppose their fulfillment? As for the first question Vorwärts says if the Government hesitates German Labor will proceed to the extreme measure of a general strike. Vorwärts warns the Reichstag that any tampering with Labor's claims for suppressing the Monarchist movement would provoke an outbreak of anger which would make the masses difficult to control.

The German Government's attitude is undecided, for the situation is awkward. The majority of the Cabinet favor the proposals, but under pressure of the southern German opposition, are anxious to compromise. Interesting, perhaps exciting, times seem at hand in Germany, provoked by the fact that Labor has apparently pledged itself to do what the Allies have long taunted it with not doing, namely, to convert Germany from a republic in name into a republic in reality.

On the political side the situation is somewhat complex. The critical situation has been occasioned by two factors, first, the reluctance of certain South German governments, including inevitably Bavaria, to support the central government in the execution—even if passed by the Reichstag—of the measures mentioned. More important as a disturbing factor—because it springs from a deep-rooted popular feeling and not from the legal nuances of parliamentary or political science—is that constituted by the remarkable manifesto issued by the authentic mouthpieces of German Labor.

Acting together—that in itself a rare phenomenon—all three political parties representing Labor, the Majority Socialists, the Independent Socialists and the Communists, and the executive committee of the workers' and clerks' unions have—such is the effect of the manifesto—summoned the central government to proceed to the purification of the republican administration and to suppress with an iron hand, reminiscent of the methods which Bismarck favored in suppressing Socialism, the growing and sinister monarchist agitation.

The German workers demand, in short, that all Monarchists should be expelled from the civil service and from the army and police, that estates of plotters be seized or their pensions suspended and that all such outwardly harmless manifestations, to exiled Hohenzollern as the wearing of imperial collars or display of imperial effigies in government buildings should be suppressed. The demands made are of a drastic character and represent in a sense an attempt to obtain a republican magna charta.

Driver of Car Arrested

FRANKFURT-ON-ODER, Ger., June 29 (By The Associated Press)—Ernest Werner, Teacher of Berlin, a student, who the police declare was the driver of the car employed in the assassination of the Foreign Minister, Dr. Rathenau last Saturday, was arrested in the vicinity of this city today.

A man named Fischer, alias Vogel, a Saxon, and Knauer, alias Koesner or Kern at Mecklenburg, alleged to be the other members of the party, have not yet been apprehended. All the accused men are declared by the authorities to be members of the monarchist organization "Consul," and former members of the notorious Ehrhardt Brigade.

SIX MORE AMERICANS SEIZED BY MEXICAN REBEL BANDITS

(Continued from Page 1)

and is only one of the many malicious deeds of persons whose intentions are inimical to the interests of Mexico. However, the satisfaction of the chief of operations at Huasteca for complete information. I herewith submit the telegraphic communications.

Official Advice Asked

"General Guadalupe Sanchez, Chincolillo:

"I see that newspapers in the United States publish in scandalous form a report of Tampico announcing that 40 Americans have been taken captive and held for ransom from the camps at Aguada de la Cruzes Oil Company by the bandits Goroza, and although I feel positive that this report is one of the many painful means used by the enemies of Mexico to bring about difficulties between the two governments and to create animosity between the two nations, I want your official advice for submission to the press."

His reply:

"Chincolillo, June 28, 1922. 'The President of the Republic: 'Up to the present time, no agency of any oil company has presented complaint in regard to the taking of prisoners of 40 Americans. I made inquiries of General Juan Casiano, superintendent of the Cortes Oil Company, who was in the barracks yesterday afternoon. He informed me that rebels had been near the Aguada, La Pluma and El Rosillo camp. I immediately ordered General Prietas to proceed to the vicinity of those camps with orders to pursue and run down the enemy. I am sorry that owing to the long distance from the camps I have the knowledge that other individuals who are in the neighborhood may have."

"GUADALUPE SANCHEZ."

"Report 'Everything Normal.'"

A later communication follows:

"President of the Republic: 'I have the honor to inform you that there has just arrived here from Ozuama an automobile containing General Panuncio, two officers and three troopers, having proceeded through La Aguada, La Pluma and El Rosillo. They report everything is normal.'"

"GUADALUPE SANCHEZ."

The above replies from the chief of

operations tend to the certainty, once more, that there are powerful operations at work to create unfavorable opinion and animadversion between the two nations, with no other object than to satisfy their own interests.

Mr. Bielaski Makes Escape

Before Ransom Money Is Paid

MEXICO CITY, June 29 (By The Associated Press)—Escaping from his bandit kidnappers after four days of captivity A. Bruce Bielaski, former head of the American Department of Justice's investigation bureau, has returned to Mexico City.

Covered with dust, unshaven and showing plainly the marks of his imprisonment in the mountains of Morelos, Mr. Bielaski was taken to his apartment where his wife and half a dozen intimate friends greeted him.

His friends declared the former American official had escaped from his captors at Tetecala, walking the 30 miles to Cuernavaca, near which he was captured last Sunday while motoring.

Jules Lacard, head of the Mexico City banking firm which is understood to have furnished the \$10,000 for the ransom on the order of Mr. Bielaski's New York company, said he had been authorized to state that Mr. Bielaski eluded his captors before the money was paid.

Press dispatches from Tampico quote W. P. Taylor, manager of the Tampico branch of the Cortes Oil Company, as confirming the capture of 40 employees at the company's Aguada camp by the Bandit Goroza, but do not state whether the ransom has been paid.

HOUSE PLANS TO ADJOURN

WASHINGTON, June 29—The way was cleared today for adjournment of the House to August 15, the Senate approving a concurrent resolution passed by the House. House leaders hope to begin the adjournment Saturday.

SHUMAN CORNER

Remarkably Low Prices

at This

MARKDOWN SALE OF MEN'S SHOES

To clean up discontinued and broken lines.

High and Low Shoes, \$5.95

Former prices \$8.50, \$9.75, \$12

Our Regular Line of Shuman

Corner Shoes, \$7.50

All Men's Stetson Shoes Reduced in Price.

(Regular Stock)

A Shuman & Co. Boston Shuman Corner

ADVANCE GUARD OF TEACHERS' ARMY REACHING BOSTON

Elaborate Preparations Made for the Information and Comfort of Visitors

Headquarters for the convention of the National Education Association were opened this morning in Mechanics Building under the direction of R. S. Erlandson, assistant secretary of the association, marking an advance step in preparation for next week's sessions, which will bring together educators and specialists from every department and field of education. They are coming by the thousands to help vivify and unify the forces of education in the United States.

The department of registration was opened this afternoon in Mechanics Building and the tabulation of entries begun. The vanguard is here and among arrivals expected today are Miss Charl Ormond Williams of Memphis, Tenn., president of the Association and J. W. Crabtree of Washington, D. C., secretary.

Careful Attention to Delegates
A complete system of service has been perfected by the convention managers, affording every possible convenience and meeting the most diverse needs of delegates. With each program go two guides to Boston, and a detachment of Boston High School Cadets under the direction of James E. Downing, headmaster of the High School of Commerce, will be on duty at all times in Mechanics Building to carry messages, act as guides for the housing committee, and handle baggage.

Housing accommodations for 20,000 delegates are listed and "lookout stations" have been established in every outlying suburb and town to provide delegates with all necessary information. Special booths have been placed at the Boston railroad stations.

To complete this efficiency of service, a post-office booth will be opened in the exhibition hall in charge of a Boston postal clerk, to receive, deliver, register, and insure mail, while call-boys will take care of all telephone calls and as guides for the housing committee, and deliver messages. Those in charge of "information" will be prepared to answer innumerable questions and map out routes over the principal roads of the city and State.

An estimator will calculate the cost of any given trip and procure tickets for any point desired. A complete geographic service will be maintained during the week free of charge for all delegates.

Unique Exhibit From Hawaii
Among the unusual exhibits will be one by the eight delegates from Hawaii who will display handicrafts made in Hawaiian schools, and native fruits and delicacies made by students from the departments of home economics. The United States Bureau of Education will be represented by John J. Tighe, United States commissioner of education and a staff of 12 specialists in rural education, college training and city administration. Raymond G. Laird, sub-master of the High School of Commerce, Boston, will be in charge of members of the graduating class of the United States commercial work in commercial subjects.

New styles of penmanship, innovations in textbooks, including that one on civics by Jeremiah Jenks of New York University, which has more pictures than printed matter, are expected to arouse and stimulate interest in the best type of education today. These exhibits are considered but one expression of the advance in education perceived so clearly by thinkers and educators everywhere.

Scores of departments, committed to the improvement of higher education and elementary branches will hold group meetings for a frank comparison of methods and means for raising standards, giving education new vitality and a new vision. One

hundred and thirty booths are in place where will be assembled from every section of the country the latest apparatus and the mechanical devices invented within the past year to facilitate instructional methods and supplement discussions.

Latest in Equipment
"Hundreds of boards of education," said Mr. Erlandson, "are paying the expenses of their respective superintendents and purchasing agents in order that they can attend the exhibit features of the convention. At these exhibits are demonstrated the latest inventions in school equipment supplies, furniture, etc. An illustration of the tremendous effect of a single exhibit at one of these conventions is shown by the well-known national adoption of a new type of school desk, entirely different in style and color, representing a saving to communities and more convenience for the students.

"From this it should not be inferred that the exhibits are commercial affairs. Nothing is bought and sold here, only ideas are exchanged, and the exhibits furnish merely the background of practical appliances quite secondary to the work of the convention which has set for itself the task of giving to education a new meaning in the life of America, a new consciousness of its primacy in the affairs of our Nation."

July 4 Program Upset
Practically the entire program for July 4 as arranged by the National Education Association, which holds its sixtieth annual convention in Boston next week, has been cancelled because of the inability of those scheduled to speak to appear. Calvin Coolidge, Vice-President, and a federal judge of this district had been invited to speak at the meeting of the Department of Immigrant Education July 4 and to take part in the recognition service for new citizens, in which the American Legion was to assist.

According to Joy Elmer Morgan, editor of the Association's Journal, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, and Dr. Andrew F. West, dean of the graduate school at Princeton University, urged Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, to speak at the convention. The names of all three government officials have been published in the association's program. Mr. Hughes will be unable to attend, but has sent a letter to be read to the delegates.

In explaining the failure of the Washington officials to take part in the program Mr. Morgan said that the same thing took place at the Des Moines, Ia., convention last year and again last winter at the meeting of the department of superintendence. At the Des Moines convention Administration officials including Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, failed to keep their appointments.

MOTORS LOWERING DRESS STANDARDS

Clothing Designers Hear of New Problem for Industry

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Lower production costs in the future may bring a reduction in the prices of men's clothing, but a return to the prices of 1914 is out of the question, in the opinion of George F. Manning, Newark, N. J., president of the International Association of Clothing Designers, principal speaker yesterday at the opening session of the association's annual convention.

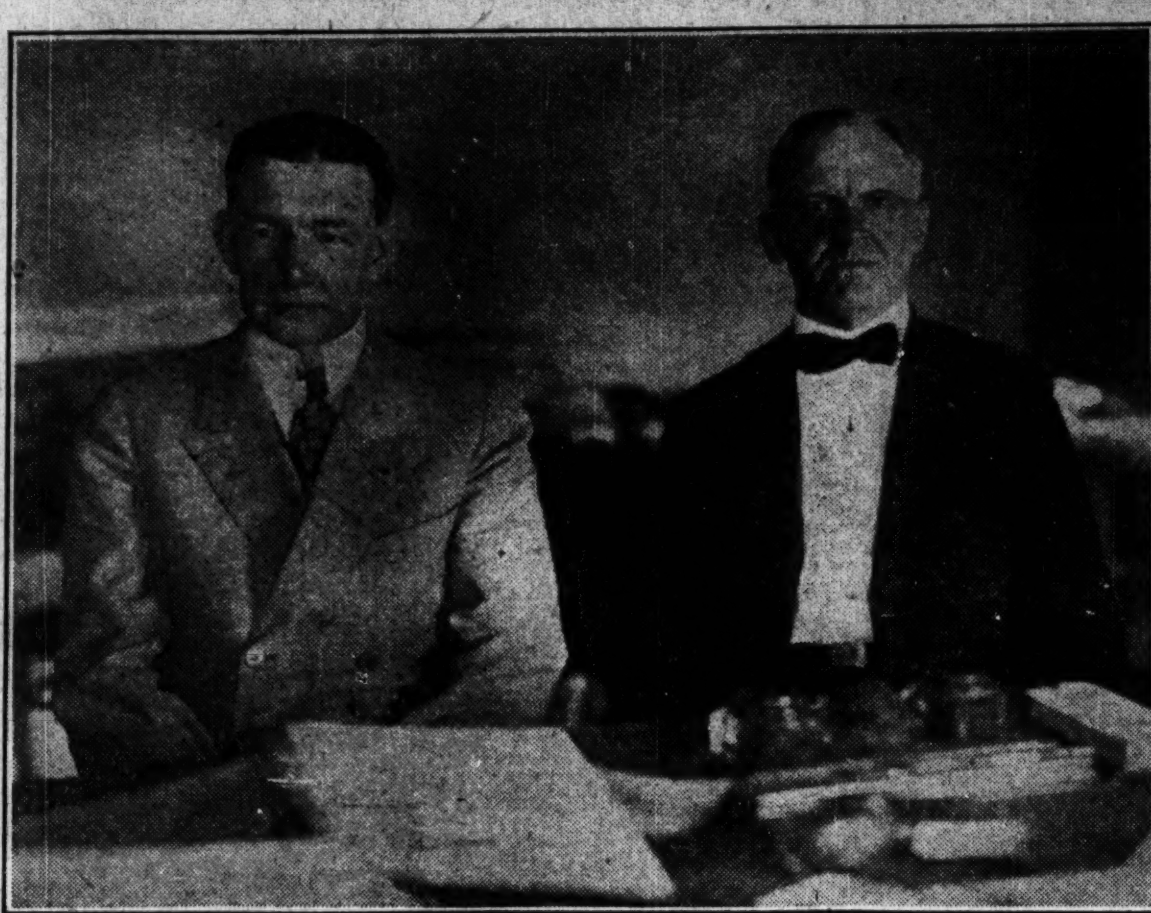
Mr. Manning attacked the proposed tariff on wool and woolsens, declaring that although the public was looking for lower prices and better values, this would not be practicable with the tariff proposals now before Congress.

Mr. Manning said there was a "tendency toward the lowering of the standard of dress, due in a large measure to the use of the automobile. It has been estimated that three suits of clothes are being purchased by owners of cars where five were purchased before."

Sixty More Towers to be Added
The Rocky Point station is to be the largest in the world when 60 additional 410-foot towers are erected. Plans of the Radio Corporation call for 12 six-tower antennae. The station is now the largest in America and is only surpassed in the world by that at Bordeaux.

Senator Marconi was asked if the reflector which he has invented and with which he has succeeded in throwing short radio waves in any desired direction, could be adapted to a powerful long wave station such as that at Rocky Point. He laughed and quickly estimated that such a reflector would have to be 16,200 meters, or about 10 miles high.

"Now don't say that I'm going to put up a reflector," he said. "Radio telephones will not supplant the present system, said Senator Marconi, in answer to inquiries. Apparently there are too many subscribers and too few wave lengths. He said that he had not needed to visit the station to know that it was the most powerful of American sending stations, because he knew the strength of its signals from their reception on his yacht and in England. He spoke of the station as "a monument to the skill and ingenuity of American engineers."



Gen. Charles C. Dawes and Gen. H. M. Lord
Respectively, the Retiring Director Bureau of the Budget for the United States, and His Successor

GOVERNMENT PUT ON BUSINESS BASIS

Should Be More Economical Than Private Venture Says General Dawes

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 29.—"The Government not only can be run as economically as a private business, but more economically than a business," declared Charles C. Dawes, who is returning to private business after a year of what he termed the hardest work he ever had done. Under the new budget system the Government has been placed substantially on a business basis. He will be succeeded by Gen. H. M. Lord.

The Government has been going along for considerably more than 100 years, keeping no books and appropriating more money whenever there was a deficiency, which there nearly always was. Advocates of a budget were told that the Government could not be run that way.

Congress finally agreed to the budget and the President summoned General Dawes, a successful business man from Chicago, who had attracted attention by his executive abilities during the war to become budget director. He brought other business men to help him and some of them brought their experts with them and all began to work on the income and expenses and methods of the government as they would have done with any business, topping off a non-essential here and combining two half-effective services there. One of the great innovations of General Dawes was that of utilizing government machinery for the use of the government wherever he found it. If the post office needed trucks and the army had them idle the trucks were pressed into service for postal work. He cut red tape at places where it had always been held that it could not be cut or that it would take too long or cost too much in the end.

"Everyone in every department and bureau and division is working for Uncle Sam," General Dawes persistently hammered into the ears of employees of all grades, "and what has to be done is that you must all pull together and get the best results for the least money."

About one-half of the \$1,741,000,000 reduction of the government expenses during the year of his incumbency is attributed to General Dawes' efficiency methods.

Brig.-Gen. H. M. Lord, who succeeds Gen. Dawes, has had considerable financial experience. During the Spanish-American War, General Lord was a paymaster, on duty in the Philippines, later serving as chief paymaster, Division of Cuba, being made Director of Finances of the United States War Department during the World War.

HERRIN MINE INQUIRY WILL START JULY 10
MARION, Ill., June 29 (By The Associated Press).—A special grand jury on July 10 will begin investigating the Herrin strip mine outbreaks of last week. Circuit Judge Hartwell announced today.

Excavation of the Southern Illinois Coal Company's strip mine where the slain non-union men were employed was begun this morning, under the direction of Coroner McCown, following rumors that a number of bodies were buried at the mine.

For Graduation
14 Kt. Green Gold Genuine Aquamarine
SPECIALLY PRICED AT \$10
REAGAN, KIPP CO.
162 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON
Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats
Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts
"A Bright Spot of the Town"

The Ellsworth Store
SOUTH BEND, IND.

OPERA COMPANY MAY INVEST FUNDS IN NEW ART CENTER

Metropolitan Director Said to Favor Plan for Proposed \$35,000,000 New York Memorial

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—Otto H. Kahn, financier and director of the Metropolitan Opera Company, is reported today by Philip Berolzheimer, City Chamberlain, to have approved conditionally the movement for the proposed \$35,000,000 municipal music and art center at Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue.

According to Mr. Berolzheimer, Mr. Kahn favors the sale by the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company of its property at Thirty-ninth Street, and Broadway with its seven warehouses, and the investment of the proceeds, estimated at \$4,500,000, in the municipal memorial.

"Possibly legislation is necessary permitting the present owners of the real estate to continue owning the 35 boxes in the new building," said Mr. Berolzheimer. "In consideration of the saving of taxes it is proposed that the opera company either will considerably lower the prices of the low-priced seats in favor of the public, or give a number of special operas of the same high class after the end of each season for the benefit of the Board of Education and the people in general."

"Assurance has been given that at the present time the Metropolitan Opera Company is not run for profit," continued Mr. Berolzheimer. "Any surplus which has occurred from time to time is being used for the production of scenery."

The city chamberlain estimates the approximate assessed valuation of the Fifty-Ninth Street site at from \$15,000,000 to \$17,000,000 and the cost of the group of buildings at from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. He is considering the placing of the Fifty-Ninth Street car tracks under ground and transforming the street into a park street between Fifth and Eighth Avenues.

The western building of the group, he pointed out, will be designed to house the 10 principal art societies of New York, incorporated under the name of the National Academy Association, of which Harry W. Watrous, the painter, is president. This association includes the National Academy



A Bank Statement

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accrued interest, \$7,000,000, were cancelled.

The date for final delivery of the bonds is Saturday. On that night Elizabeth will celebrate its emergence from "bankruptcy" with a dinner at the Elks Club here, at which Vice-President Coolidge and Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, United States Senator from New Jersey, will be the principal guests.

NATIONS ARE SLOW TO DISCUSS DEBTS

Departure of French Delegation Will Start Negotiations
Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 29.—Negotiations with France on the subject of debt refunding may be taken up in the near future. It was learned at the Treasury Department today, since M. Parmentier, head of the French delegation which is to confer with the American Debt Funding Commission headed by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is reported on his way to this country.

The extreme slowness with which foreign countries have responded to the announcement that the United States was ready to begin negotiations, no other country having done more than announce the personnel of the delegations, has been the cause of considerable comment.

The United States does not stand to lose anything by the delay, however, according to Secretary Mellon's view of the matter and nothing could be gained by pushing claims against countries that have no gold reserve and whose finances are seriously unsettled. It is a question of internal versus external debt, as he sees it, and the external debt which is based on the gold standard is not affected by exchange fluctuations. It is also indicated that the United States will not be averse to postponing interest payments for one year.

There have been no meetings of the commission recently because statements of foreign countries as to how they proposed to settle their debts to this country, which were invited in the initial invitation sent out by the State Department, have not been forthcoming. No further communication has been sent out. It is admitted, however, that the unexpected delay will make it practically impossible to wind up the negotiations by next October, according to the original plan.

ITALIANS DEFEAT TRIPOLITAN REBELS

ROME, June 29.—A large force of Tripolitan rebels was defeated by Italian troops in a sanguinary battle near Azizian on Wednesday, according to reports to the Central News.

The rebel casualties are given as several hundred killed or wounded, while the Government forces lost 17 native soldiers killed and one officer wounded. Large quantities of arms and ammunition were abandoned by the rebels.

HUGE PROHIBITION GATHERING
TORONTO, June 19 (Special Correspondence).—A monster gathering in the cause of prohibition is arranged here for Nov. 24 to 29, inclusive, when delegates from almost every country of both hemispheres, to the number of 8000 will meet to further the program of the World's League Against Alcoholism. It is expected that 50 per cent of the attending delegations will represent the United States and Canada, but leaders in anti-alcoholism campaigning from Great Britain, France, other European countries, South Africa, India, South America, and Australia will also be conspicuous among those present.

CLEAN-UP PLANNED FOR ALIEN TRUSTS

Mr. Miller Explains System for Quick Return of Bulk of Property

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 29.—Details of the Administration's plan for returning alien property held by the United States Government are thus outlined by Thomas W. Miller, Alien Property Custodian:

"The first section of the bill," said Mr. Miller, "provides for the return to the former owners of all property out of every trust not exceeding in value in any case the sum of \$10,000. This means that smaller property owners, whose property is valued at \$10,000 and under, will receive their property back in full at this time."

"Of the 32,000 active trusts now administered by the Alien Property Custodian about 93 per cent are of the value of \$10,000 and under. In addition the property in every trust in excess of \$10,000 will receive that sum from the custodian on account."

"Another section provides for the extension of time in the filing of suits allowed under the various sections in the 'trading with the enemy act,' made necessary by the expiration of said period under the present act."

"The third section refers to assignments and limits attorneys' fees."

"Section 4 provides means by which the President may, at his discretion, transfer funds on deposit in the Treasury so that the alien property custodian may deposit the same in banks, said deposits being insured by liberty bonds as collateral, with a view to utilization in the economic relations between this country and Europe pending the time such funds are held for final disposition by this Government."

"The last section will clear up claims of naturalized American citizens who have been under a presumption of expatriation by reason of their absence from the United States before the war and whose property was seized as a result of their being in Germany or any enemy country during the state of war."

"This bill embodies the recommendations made by the alien property custodian's office to President Harding, and represents the initial step of this Administration in the final disposition of the alien property situation."

VOTERS IN FRANCE MAY BE PENALIZED

By Special Cable
PARIS, June 29.—Punishment for abstaining from voting is proposed by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies. It is pointed out that during the past 50 years, that is to say during the lifetime of the Third Republic, at every election, the number of non-voters and electors who have not succeeded in passing their candidate considerably outnumbered the vote cast for the deputies actually elected.

This means that the people is not properly represented and the proposal is that every one should be compelled to vote. The penalties proposed consist in the printing of the name, a small fine in addition to the income tax and finally, disenfranchisement.

BANQUET FOR FILIPINOS
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—Members of the Philippine parliamentary mission, in the United States for the purpose of obtaining independence for the Philippines, will be principal guests at a banquet at the Waldorf-Astoria, July 5.

RADIO STATIONS COMBINED TO SEND HIGH-POWER SIGNALS

Senator Marconi Impressed With Rocky Point Move to Overcome Hot Weather Disturbances

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—Senator Guglielmo Marconi, visiting the Rocky Point, L. I., station of the Radio Corporation of America, saw there yesterday the conversion of 12 410-foot radio towers—in a row three miles long—into one antenna and the synchronization of two great alternators for transmission. This was the first application of a new summer service of the Radio Corporation, the dual alternators, which are dynamos, sending in conjunction a 400-kilowatt current that is capable of plowing its way through any hot weather atmospheric disturbances.

In tests last Sunday the Rocky Point signals were received in Nauen, Germany, of a strength known as No. 9. No. 10 is the maximum and has never been achieved in long distance wireless communication. No. 4 is the usual strength of the Radio Corporation waves and Senator Marconi said that they were the clearest signals received at his long distance stations in England.

Doubled Strength Makes Up for Loss
In effect, the news service means the conversion of two stations into one, the loss of efficiency being made up by the avoidance of the necessity of repeating every word during warm weather to guard against faint or obliterated signals. When weather conditions again become favorable, the two groups of towers and alternators can be disconnected in a few moments of adjustment.

Six towers form one trans-Atlantic antenna and the two joined will send radio waves three miles wide, the current being of 120,000 volts and 900 amperes.

"It is very impressive," said Senator Marconi. "Nothing like it has ever been done before with alternators." The new 20 kilowatt Langmuir

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Tourists Largely to Blame for Overcharges in Europe

Chief Cause of Alleged Injustice Due to Ignorance of
Ways and Means of European Travel

By STANLEY HIGH

BERLIN, June 12 (Special Correspondence)—The tidal wave of Americans, some 100,000 of whom are at the present time inundating Europe, is not wholly an unalloyed advantage to Europeans. The disadvantages are felt especially among that class of people—apparently small in number from the tourist's point of view—who earn their livelihood by other means than the care and transportation of foreign visitors. From the stories one hears in America of exorbitant and discriminatory prices one might easily conclude that every taxi on the continent was driven by a highwayman, that every hotel was a den of thieves and that all of Europe was allied in an entente cordiale for the purpose of fleecing gullible Americans. And, in the minds of that great class of non-tip-subsisting citizens it requires considerable enthusiasm on the part of tourists for the nation's cathedrals to compensate for these wholesale reflections on the nation's honesty.

That Europe is profiting through the tourist travel it is impossible to deny. The chauffeur in Naples who, in 1919, asked me despairingly when he might expect the Americans to bring money back to his city has found the answer to his question this summer. And the Venetian gondoliers who, in the same year, staged a small revolution in the Piazzas San Marco in their eagerness to secure our patronage, have by this time, doubtless, developed the independence of a post-war Parisian taxi-driver. But, in most cases, the tourists who find that they have been overcharged or profiteered against, have only themselves or their fellow Americans to blame.

Three Main Causes

Whatever instances of this kind occur, and there are few of them that will bear investigation, are the result, usually of three causes: American precedents, American influence and American ignorance.

American multi-millionaires who composed, to a large extent, the vast army of men and women from the United States who have visited Europe in past years, established precedents which even the simplest American with the most limited means finds it difficult to break away from. That is, the tourists who find that they have been overcharged or profiteered against, have only themselves or their fellow Americans to blame.

In the second place, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the citizens of the United States, in comparison with those of most European countries, are financially well-to-do. The traveler who in the United States is considered a man of moderate means, in Europe would be considered, moderately wealthy. The ease with which this type of traveler gives tips on the American standard, which is higher, than that of Europe, furnishes a further basis for the belief that all Americans have unlimited sums at their disposal, and incline to be unscrupulous to unfair discriminations in prices.

Perhaps the chief cause of whatever injustice exists is due to the ignorance of many Americans of the ways and means of European travel. Those who complain most loudly, I have found, are those who show the least inclination to understand the point of view and the customs of the people among whom they are traveling. En route from Paris to Liege, I met up with an American—happily not representative but unfortunately inquisitive—who assailed with the greatest bitterness the "thievery" of Europeans generally and of the French in particular. During the course of our conversation, however, I discovered that, during two days in Paris where he alleged his expenses were so great as to furnish prima facie evidence of illegality in some quarter, he had purchased, in considerable quantity, what one regarded as luxuries, gave tips which, in most cases, average from 25 per cent to 40 per cent of his total bill and kept no accurate account whatever of the cost of his meals or his hotel room.

The French, probably, suffer more severely from these accusations than any other people. In England, where there are as many Americans as in France, the common language makes misunderstandings less likely and, consequently, criticisms are less general. There are more Americans in France than in any other country of Continental Europe. The fact that there are more criticisms of France is due, largely, to the greater number of Americans in the country and not to any outstanding injustices practiced by the French people.

Hotels Keep Records
It is a fact, not generally known among complaining tourists that all hotels in France are required to keep a record with the police of all rooms and the standard rates for each. Any deviation from this price makes the proprietor subject to severe punishment—even to closing down the hotel. The manager of the largest travel agency in Paris told me that repeatedly complaints came to him that individuals at various hotels were being overcharged for their rooms, but, without exception, when the price paid was checked with the price posted with the police it was found to correspond exactly.

Likewise all restaurants in France are required to have printed on the

menu the price of all meals. In addition the menu with the price must be posted in the window of the restaurant. Any deviation from this published price—a price which Frenchmen as well as Americans must pay—makes the owner liable to the police.

In my own experience I found Paris less expensive than London, and all but a few of the many Americans with whom I talked discounted any stories of exorbitant and discriminatory prices and denied having had any experiences which would justify making such accusations. A single room in the average small hotel frequented by middle-class tourists—the professors and students and newspaper men and farmers mentioned above—averages from 12 to 15 or 17 francs a day (from \$1.20 to \$1.70). This, of course, does not include meals. Breakfast—petit déjeuner—is from 2 to 4 francs (20 to 40 cents); lunch and dinner, from 7 to 10 francs (70 cents to \$1.00). Tips, on the whole, should not average much above ten per cent of the total bill.

Summer Resorts Higher

The summer resorts, it is true, are much higher. Generally speaking, at such places as Deauville, Trouville, Treport, Biarritz and Saint Malo one finds expenses from 30 to 40 per cent higher than in Paris or other French cities. Likewise, in these places, it is much more difficult to find hotels and restaurants that cater to the income of the "average American."

It is significant, in this regard, however, that a number of Swiss resorts which, two years ago, ran up the prices to impossible figures were so completely boycotted last year that business was practically suspended. This year they have made a complete revision of rates, in response to this protest, and are again operating as before.

The source of the stories concerning the unfair prices in France usually furnishes abundant refutation for them. A prominent Frenchman, who has spent much time in America during and since the war, in commenting on this to me distinguished three types of Americans who are coming to Europe this year.

In the first place, there are those who come to France to drink at the never-failing fountains. According to this Frenchman, this class was the least desirable, caring nothing for the country or the people in which they were visiting and, for the most part, acting as discreditable representatives of the country from which they came.

Secondly, there are those—many of them "nouveau riches," who come to France to see the sights and to carry back with them to America the account of whatever unfortunate experiences they may have had abroad.

Seeker After Knowledge
In the last place there are those who, perhaps, have been in France before, who may speak the language and who have a thorough appreciation of the people and the institutions and the history of France, and are seeking to add to their understanding of these things. This last class, unfortunately for the French, perhaps, is the most inconspicuous of the three and yet the one most able to counteract the false allegations which have been made against the French people in regard to tourist profiteering.

In Belgium, expenses are somewhat higher than in England and certainly higher than in France. In Germany there has been, admittedly, some increase in prices because of the great number of tourists. But, even though that increase in many instances has been considerable in marks, the cost of living is still much lower than in either France or England and the hotels and pensions of Berlin are packed as never before with tourists who are taking advantage of the deflation of German currency.

There are, doubtless, injustices in tourists' prices. But Europe has no claim to uniqueness in that respect. And it is a serious misrepresentation of the facts to picture the American abroad as a helpless individual who spends his days and worldly wealth traveling down an endless line of European people whose pockets bulge with United States currency and whose hands are always stretching out for more.

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Miss Agnes Nestor

Representative of Trade Union League of Chicago, Named Assistant Director
of Summer Courses for Working Girls at Bryn Mawr College

GLOVE SHOP TO COLLEGE CHAIR IS CHICAGO WOMAN'S RECORD

Miss Agnes Nestor to Assist in Directing Summer School
for Working Girls at Bryn Mawr

CHICAGO, June 24 (Special Correspondence)—A trade union woman, graduated to leadership not so many years back from a great Chicago glove factory, this summer is serving as assistant director of one of the country's foremost colleges for women.

It is a remarkable transition. Perhaps none like it has ever occurred in this country where a working woman without academic education or degree has been charged with oversight of historic college halls.

In the ordinary course of college affairs it would not have been possible, but the summer school for working girls at Bryn Mawr made it so.

Labor Point of View Needed
After last summer's initial experience with this course, it was thought wise to have someone on the staff with the labor point of view and with actual experience in industry. The choice fell on Miss Agnes Nestor of Chicago. Immediately after the closing of the recent biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, in which she took a prominent part, she hurried east.

"We were glove workers together 10 or 11 years ago," Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary-treasurer of the league, remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in comment on Miss Nestor's new work. "We were employed in the same factory, one of the largest in the middle west."

"Miss Nestor served as local president of the glove workers' union for a number of years, became secretary of the international union and for one term was its president. Then she was elected president of the Chicago Women's Trade Union League and has been at its head since."

Helped Educational Program
"She is much interested in educational matters and has done much

here in the Chicago Trade Union College. She was chairman for a time of a joint educational committee formed by the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Chicago Women's Trade Union League, which last winter held evening classes in English, parliamentary law and public speaking. These turned out successfully."

In Illinois Miss Nestor is today probably the best known woman trade unionist. She is the only woman on the joint labor legislative board recently formed in this State. She is also a member of the executive board of the National Women's Trade Union League. One of her nearest interests is the promotion of a co-operative glove factory in Chicago, run by union glove workers, which, while making a modest beginning, is also proving, she reports, a sound establishment.

No aggressive drive has carried Miss Nestor to the posts of honor accorded her by the organized women workers. She is quiet and womanly, and good to meet in the course of the day's work—or, this summer, as no doubt the girls will find her, at college.

LEGION FETE PLANS MADE
An evening automobile parade will be the opening attraction of the 8-day fete to be held by Somerville Post 19, American Legion, from June 30 to July 8. Elaborate preparations have been completed. The main attractions will be at the Fellowship East circus grounds.

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Seaplane Shows Its Superiority Over Earlier Type of Carrier

Tests Show That Flying Boat, Gradually Being Per-
fected, Can Challenge Steamship or Motor Lorry

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 30—One of the most successful designers of flying boats remarked to the writer the other day on the curious circumstance that there had been no commercial development of sea aircraft worth writing about. Such seaplanes as are being used, he said, are slightly modified war types, and there are very few examples even of these. The most striking post-war development he considered that of the amphibian, such as the Vickers "Vulcan" and the Supermarine; but neither of these, he pointed out, is used by Great Britain in any air service.

The authority referred to called attention to the fact that Great Britain had concentrated on the London-Paris air line for which, until machines are operated on the Thames and the Seine, the land airplane alone is suitable. It should be remembered, he said, that it takes two years to put into production any new type, and therefore that it is necessary to make plans a long time in advance.

A little activity, however, is now discernible in the development of commercial flying boats, and a few brief reflections based on the highest technical knowledge available will not be out of place. One gathers that the first really striking illustration will be provided in the estuary of the River Platt, for preparations are being made to start a highly efficient service between Buenos Aires and Montevideo, with connections to other big towns in that region.

"Seaplane" An Elastic Term

"Seaplane" is a term employed to describe any airplane which can alight on the water. There are three main divisions—the float seaplane, the flying boat, and the amphibian, the last named having retractable wheels enabling it to land either on the ground or in the water. A drawback to use of the amphibian at present is the injury done to its mechanism and tires by immersion in sea water. In addition, when flying over land it must maintain a safe altitude and this is high in most countries (particularly in Great Britain) in order that in case of engine failure, there may be sufficient radius of glide to come to a safe landing place.

All land airplanes must be designed for the attainment of a fairly high flying level; and this means a big reserve of power, since a large proportion of the total power of a flying machine is used up in altitude attainment. A further disadvantage is the need for provision of artificial landing grounds at short intervals: they should not be more than 20 miles apart; and even then, flying should be at 8000 feet, that is if insurance rates are to be kept at a reasonable figure. The seaplane, then, enjoys a very great advantage, because by operating over water, it is never out of reach of a natural aerodrome, even though it fly no higher than 1000 feet. It can with safety fly as low as 500 feet, and

this is a fact fundamentally affecting design, in its bearing upon both initial and running costs.

Can Challenge Other Carriers

It is not too much to say that the seaplane can now challenge definitely the steamship and the motor lorry, the latter where it operates on roads adjacent to big waterways. Before giving two brief illustrations, it may be remarked that the float seaplane is perhaps as good as the flying boat in small types, but that for big craft, the flying boat must be the division chosen.

One has in mind a war-period flying boat of 700 horsepower and a cruising speed of 90 miles per hour. For a service of 150 miles up river, the flying time for the double journey would be three and one-half hours. The total useful load, after allowing for fuel and a crew of two men (it is assumed that fuel supplies would be available only at the mouth of the river) would be one and one-half tons. Such a machine could make two trips a day, so that the total load transported would be equal to three tons a day for a distance of 150 miles, or with a full load each way on the two trips, 600 miles a day.

In other words, the machine in a working day of seven hours would perform a "duty" of 900 ton-miles. A motor lorry could take five tons at a speed of eight miles per hour, which really means that its ton-miles per seven-hour day would be 280 as compared with the flying boat's 900. In other words, the flying boat transports 900 tons in 14 man-hours, or 64 ton-miles per man-hour, as against the lorry's 20 tons per man-hour. And that is taking an obsolescent type of flying boat.

Flying Boat Versus Steamship

Take a steamship comparison. Consider a journey of 800 miles by steamship, or by a big flying boat which would take 50 passengers at 100 miles per hour. The total flying time would be eight hours; the steamship would take 35 hours. The "duty" of such a flying boat may be stated as 5000 passenger-miles per hour, to attain which the steamship would have to carry 220 passengers. But the flying boat would have a crew of six, whereas the crew of the ship would be at least 30. Then, there is the advantage of speed.

The five-ton flying boat is a practical proposition. There are three or four British ones, the latest, for a useful load of 2500 pounds, having a total weight of only 11,600 pounds. The Vickers "Valencia" and the Short "Cromarty" are much bigger, but at present exist only on paper or else are under construction. Each weighs about 20,000 pounds. Engineers now are at work on plans for 80,000-pound flying boats. And, by the way, there is a project for a flying boat service between Brindisi and Port Said, which, with an airplane service from Paris to Brindisi and with the Cairo-Baghdad link, will bring India much nearer to Great Britain.

PRAIRIE MASONS HOLD CONVENTION

WINNIPEG, June 15 (Special Correspondence)—Representing more than 10,000 members of the Masonic fraternity in Manitoba, approximately 200 delegates gathered in the Masonic Temple, Winnipeg, for the forty-eighth annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba. Representatives of sister lodges were present from Egypt, England, Philippine Islands, Alberta, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan, Texas, Tennessee, Rhode Island, Virginia, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Illinois, Kansas, Victoria, New Jersey, Michigan, North Dakota, Nebraska, West Virginia and Mississippi. At the opening session, R. B. Anderson, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, extended greetings from 130,000 Masons in that State, while letters expressing regret at inability to attend were read from several points in Canada and the United States, including one from the Grand Master of Iowa, on behalf of 80,000 Masons in that State.

The address of the Grand Master, G. N. Jackson, referred to the formation during the year of six new lodges, bringing 875 new members into the craft, and making the total for Manitoba 10,208. One of the outstanding events of 1921 was the international celebration at Pembina, North Dakota, when more than 2000 members of the craft, including 300 from Manitoba, gathered to commemorate the establishment of the first Masonic lodge in the Red River Valley. Another event of importance was the first visit of Acacia Lodge, Grand Forks, to St. James Lodge in Winnipeg on the occasion of the latter's tenth anniversary.



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CHANGE FAVORED IN ITALY IN LEGAL AGE OF DEPUTIES

Political Parties Agree Reduction Would Be to the Advantage of the Country

ROME, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—The Italian Chamber has had an important debate, which aroused great attention, upon the subject of the age of deputies. The Italian Constitution provides that no one can become a deputy before completing his thirtieth year, and that no one can be nominated a Senator till he is 40. In the case of the Senate this has caused no serious inconvenience, for youthful politicians have no desire to hide their talents in the second Chamber, and senators, as a rule, are much older than 40 when they are appointed. But it has long been felt that in a southern country it is reasonable that a deputy should be eligible while still in his twenties. Otherwise, he cannot become a Minister before he is 50. Pitt was a Minister at 21 and Prime Minister at 25, and in more recent times Lord Randolph Churchill and his son were both Cabinet Ministers before they had reached 40. Yet Signor Nitti was criticized as being too young for the premiership in Italy at 51, and two recent Italian Premiers, Signor Giolitti and Signor Boselli, were almost octogenarians.

Candidates Under Age

Long ago, Signor Crispi proposed the reduction of the age limit to 25, which would still have been four years higher than the British; and during the war Signor Salandra expressed the opinion that 25 ought to be the rule. No such change, however, although anticipated, was made either during, or after, the war, which had naturally brought a number of young men to the front. Nevertheless, perhaps in expectation of a repeal of the provision in the Constitution fixing the minimum age at 30, some 15 young men under that age became candidates and were elected at the general election of May, 1921. The legal course would have been for the returning officer to have refused to accept their candidatures; but that was not done, and they were not only elected but had continued to sit, speak and vote in the Chamber until this recent debate.

Now, as was naturally to be expected, most of them, being young, were Fascist or Nationalist, both pre-eminent in the juvenile parties in Italy. Consequently, the Socialists and the Roman Catholic Popular Party, the special opponents of the Fascist and the Nationalist, strongly urged that they should be unseated.

Compromise Made

Constitutionally, this thesis was unassailable, and the fact that some of the young deputies in question had fought with great distinction in the war had no logical bearing upon their legal situation, but was quoted merely as a sentimental argument, intended to create prejudice in their favor. Thus we had the curious position of the "subversive" Socialists defending and the "Constitutional" Liberals seeking to break the Constitution!

As usual, a compromise was made, by which all these young deputies were unseated, except those who had reached the age of 30 since the date of their election. At the same time all parties declared themselves in favor of the reduction of the legal age, and that will presumably now be done. Italy will benefit from the change, which is so urgently wanted, and in a few years' time she may have ministers in their thirties or early forties. That a Briton should be fit to legislate at 21 and an Italian unfit to legislate at 30 is of course absurd.

Italy's Relations with England

Since the Genoa Conference, the Italian Chamber and a section of the Italian press have discussed Italy's relations with England. It has been in various international conferences the strength of Italian diplomacy to profit by the differences between England and France, throwing the weight of Italian influence into one or the other scale, usually that of England. Italy has thus been the moderator between the two, and has occasionally profited thereby. But there is a desire among Italian politicians to induce England to support the Italian standpoint more especially in the Levant, that is, to abandon the Greeks for the Turks.

Besides, there is no concealment of the fact that in Italy Germany is not, and never was, the enemy in the same sense that she was the enemy in France and Great Britain. The Italians hated the Austrians, but not the Germans; they had looked upon the former as the oppressors of Lombardy and Venetia, the holders of Trieste and the Trentino; the Prussians had, on the contrary, been Italy's allies in 1866, the Germans had been their customers down to 1915, and are beginning to be so again, so far as economic conditions will permit. Today in Italy Germany is probably less unpopular than France, just as the little Austria of the peace settlements is certainly more popular than the big Yugoslavia of the pact of Corfu. The interest taken by Signor Chiesa and his friends in the forlorn cause of Montenegro is a sign of that.

Nor do American and Italian interests conflict in the Mediterranean. The maintenance of ambassadors for a longer period in Rome, where their usual term has been little over two

years, and the acquisition of a permanent building for an Embassy, would further increase American influence. To obtain a really intimate knowledge of the Italian mentality requires a long residence in the country; to have to search for a residence is difficult in the present house shortage, and depends for success upon the private means of the Ambassador. The day is over when Rome can be regarded from the diplomatic standpoint as merely an agreeable place in which a diplomatist can end his career and earn his pension.

INDUSTRIAL AMITY ISSUE IN ENGLAND

Co-operation Movement Hampered, However, by Factional Inability to Agree on Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 30.—The movement having as its object the attainment of industrial co-operation in Great Britain, and particularly that phase of it represented by Arthur Henderson and those who support his proposal for the establishment of an industrial parliament, has reached a somewhat difficult and critical stage. This difficulty is bound up with the existence of two rival organizations, which seek to bring together employers' and workers' representatives for discussion of the relations between the two sides.

These two bodies have pursued different methods, and they have acquired very different reputations in the minds of many trade union leaders who are favorable to the idea of co-operation. The National Alliance of Employers and Employees, the best-known and the best organized, has framed a constitution based upon the assumption that any joint body, if it is to be successful, must be associated definitely with the respective organizations of the employed and the employers.

Trade Unions Recognized

The trade unions are frankly recognized as the only medium through which the collective opinion of the workers can be expressed, and the constitution therefore provides that the workers' representatives in the Alliance must be delegated by the national executives in the case of the national council, and by trade union branches in the case of the district committees. In the case of the employers in the Alliance are delegates of their federations or associations. From this constitution, it follows that the Alliance cannot be anti-trade union in its policy without at once incurring the hostility of those unions which so far have taken part in its work. These include various small unions in the engineering industry, the unions of dock and general workers, post office workers, and the sailors union. The miners, railwaymen and Amalgamated Engineering Union hold aloof, although many of their officials are sympathetic.

The other organization, the Industrial League and Council, is not based upon this representation of trade unions and employers' organizations, and men are appointed to its governing committee as individuals.

League Not in High Favor

The fact that a group of men who were once prominent trade union officials, and who are now regarded by their old colleagues as men who have definitely engaged in anti-union propaganda, causes the league to be regarded with suspicion by the majority of union officials. It is believed by them that the object of the league is to undermine the authority and influence of the union leaders, and although there is nothing in the official publications of the league to afford direct evidence of any such desire, it is a fact that from time to time, speeches are made by the former union officials who are in the league (especially when some section or other of the workers is engaged in a struggle with employers), attacking union leaders and union policy. On the other hand, the league has in its membership a few officials of trade unions who do not subscribe to Socialist ideas, and who may be classed as the most moderate in the movement.

Now both these organizations re-

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ALL ARE MODERATELY PRICED

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cently have taken up the question of the formation of an industrial parliament, but they have done it in different ways. The result has been to place the whole project in jeopardy by making complete unity on method and policy difficult to attain. The proposal of the league is that a joint body, representing workers and employers should be set up, and that it should be small enough to enable it to meet in continuous session, to work out an industrial policy, and to give advice when disputes arise. This idea is set forth in a manifesto just issued by the league, but the weakness of it lies in the fact that the 12 employers, trade union officials and former trade union officials, speak for no one but themselves. They do



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The Patriarch Tychon

not sign the manifesto in any representative capacity.

The view of the National Alliance, on the other hand, is that no workable industrial parliament can be established unless it is the outcome of an official movement of trade unions and employers' organizations. Consequently, under the auspices of the alliance, certain informal discussions have been taking place in recent weeks between prominent men on both sides. For the moment these discussions are interrupted because certain influential leaders on the employers' side exhibit reluctance to support the proposal. The prevailing opinion is that it will prove easier to obtain the earnest adherence of the trade union leaders than of some of the powerful employers whose actions during the past year seem to have been directed to the task of weakening the unions.

LEBANON TO PROTECT TOURISTS

BEIRUT, Syria, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—In an effort to encourage summer tourists' travel to the Lebanon, the Governor-General has decided upon the organization of a cavalry detachment of Lebanese gendarmes, to be commanded by a lieutenant and consisting of two sub-lieutenants, four sergeants and 19 gendarmes. This unit will be attached to the gendarmes battalion of the Bekaa. Three other detachments of foot-soldiers, each composed of a lieutenant, a sub-lieutenant, three sergeants and 21 gendarmes, will be attached to the Sandjaks of Mount Lebanon, North Lebanon and South Lebanon. The purpose is to hunt down violators of the law and to assure safety of travel.

Archbishop of Canterbury Heads Appeal for Patriarch Tychon

London, June 6. Special Correspondence

LAMBETH PALACE, with additions and alterations, has been the home of the archbishops of Canterbury for 800 years. A representative of The Christian Science Monitor went there to inquire the facts about a weighty protest, to which the Archbishop is the principal signatory, to save the Patriarch of Russia from persecution.

The omnibus runs smoothly past

preaching converted heathen King Ethelbert to Christianity in the year 598 A. D. The archbishops of Canterbury have ceased to be monks for many hundreds of years. They are now clergymen of the Established Church of England. They retain, however, many of the ancient dignities. It is still the privilege of the Archbishop of Canterbury to crown the kings and queens of England in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop sits in lawn surplices in the House of Lords at the head of a whole bench of bishops. He takes precedence after the King himself.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is never interviewed for the press. The chaplains of his household follow this practice, too. But an Archbishop's signature is not appended to an appeal for anybody, without fullest information of all the circumstances that are there. The Monitor's representative has been able to ascertain what these circumstances are. They are circumstances which show beyond possibility of doubt that Wassilij Ivanovitch Tychon, Patriarch of All Russia, and ecclesiastical head of the Russian Church, has been unjustly accused, and now lies a closed prisoner in the Donskoi monastery at Moscow. The Patriarch was at one time Russian Bishop of New York, and is well known and much respected throughout Russia. His election to his high office took place in Moscow in September, 1917, at a Sobor, or grand ecclesiastical conference, the first of its kind to be held in Russia since the days of Peter the Great. The Patriarch is the Metropolitan or chief of all the provincial archbishops of Russia. The reason why the office he holds has been in abeyance for 250 years is that the Romanoff dynasty ruled the Russian Church themselves. The decisions of the Holy Synod, or Church Council of Bishops, prevailed only after receiving the assent of the Government of the Tsar.

When the Tsar went a Patriarch became possible. A Liberalizing Movement. The Patriarch's election was the result of a liberalizing movement within the church itself. The Patriarch stood for the deepening of religious life in Russia. The body which elected him carried universal weight. One third of the delegates were papas, or popes, representing the active priesthood, from all parts of Russia, some of them being men who looked after congregations in villages in the remotest steppes. Another third were from the monasteries, who represent learning and the life of contemplative devotion in the Russian hierarchy. The remaining third were leading members of the general Russian public or laity. The Patriarch has lived up to the duties of the high office thus authoritatively conferred upon him. The attitude of the Soviet authorities, however, has been hostile. They allowed the Sobor to be held, but continued to persecute the church. The Patriarch found himself obliged to protest in the strongest manner. In February, 1918, he issued a pastoral letter in which he courageously denounced what was going on, and gave solemn warning to those responsible in which he quoted the Scriptural words, "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

In spite of persecution he has man-

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ONE ILLINOIS CITY MAKES CARS PAY

Pekin Municipal Traction Line Pays High Wages, Charges Low Fares, Shows Profit

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 25 (Special Correspondence)—Illinois cities are demanding that street railway fares be reduced to the pre-war figure of 5 cents. The companies are contesting any reduction, arguing that the cost of operation has declined but little and that they are unable to reduce wages, while coal and other supplies are no cheaper than was the case five years ago.

The principal argument in favor of restoration of the 5-cent rate is the fact that the city of Pekin, which boasts of the only municipally owned street railway in the State, never has found it necessary to raise the fare, and at the present time sells six tickets for a quarter.

The report of the line in Pekin for the fiscal year shows receipts of \$32,183, enough to pay the entire cost of operation and leave a balance of \$3381 to pay the interest and cancel bonds. The city originally paid \$48,000 for the plant, taking it over when the holding company became involved in financial difficulties and was forced to unload or cease operating. Rather than lose the line, the city decided to buy it and operate it, and the taxpayers have never had occasion to regret the action. Every year of municipal ownership the city has been able to pay all charges, including interest, and also place a small sum upon deposit to build up a surplus for the purchase of new equipment.

The city pays motormen and conductors 41 2-3 cents an hour, or about \$110 per month, which is the average rate in other cities. Electric power is obtained from a private plant. Cars are operated from 5:45 a. m. until 11 p. m.

SYRIAN ELECTION PROTEST

BEIRUT, Syria, May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Protests against the Mutasarrif for alleged interference in the recent municipal elections at Zaheli have been received by the Governor of the Grand Lebanon from a number of notable citizens of Zaheli. The protests took the form of telegrams, but as yet no announcement has been made by the Governor as to his contemplated action.

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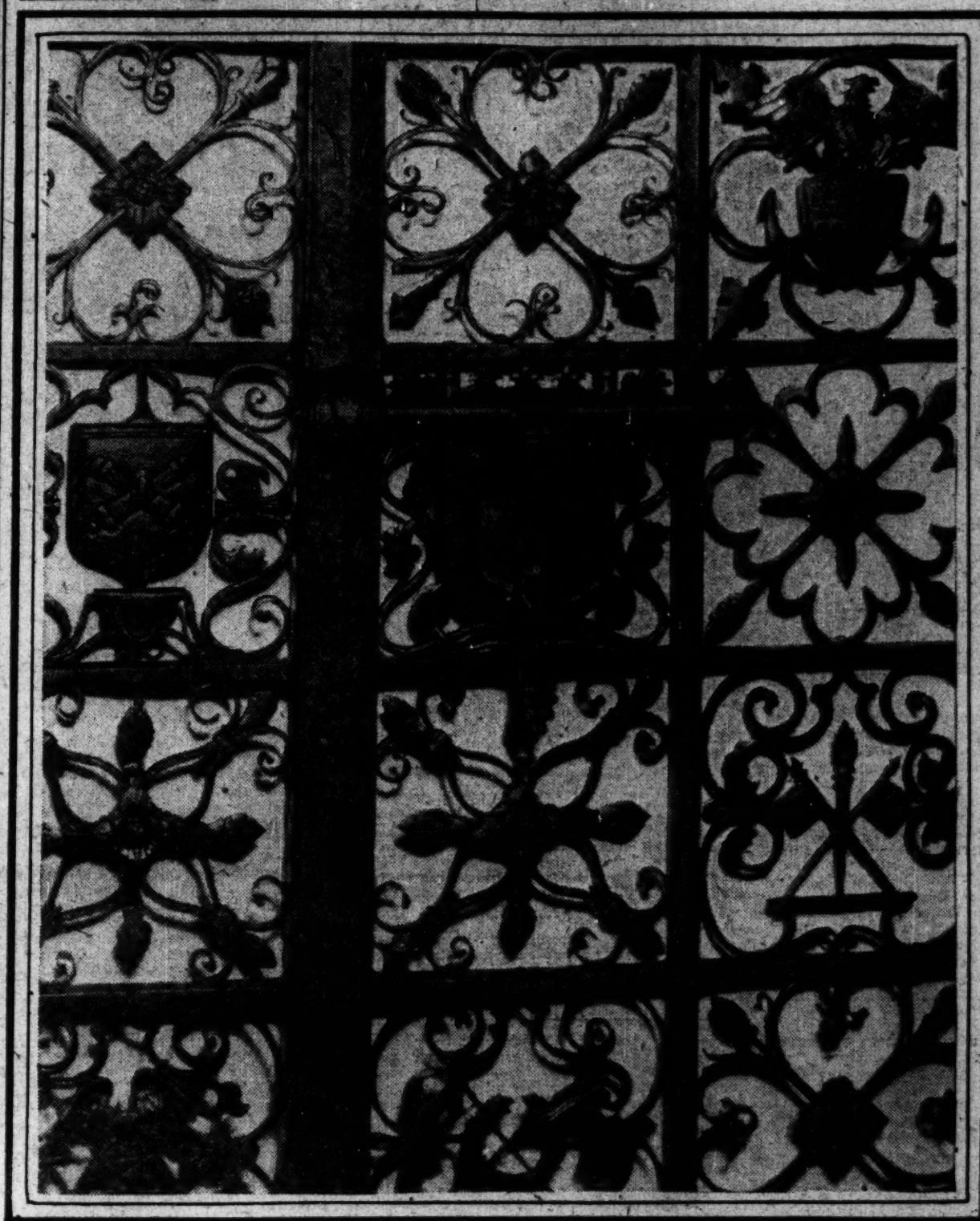
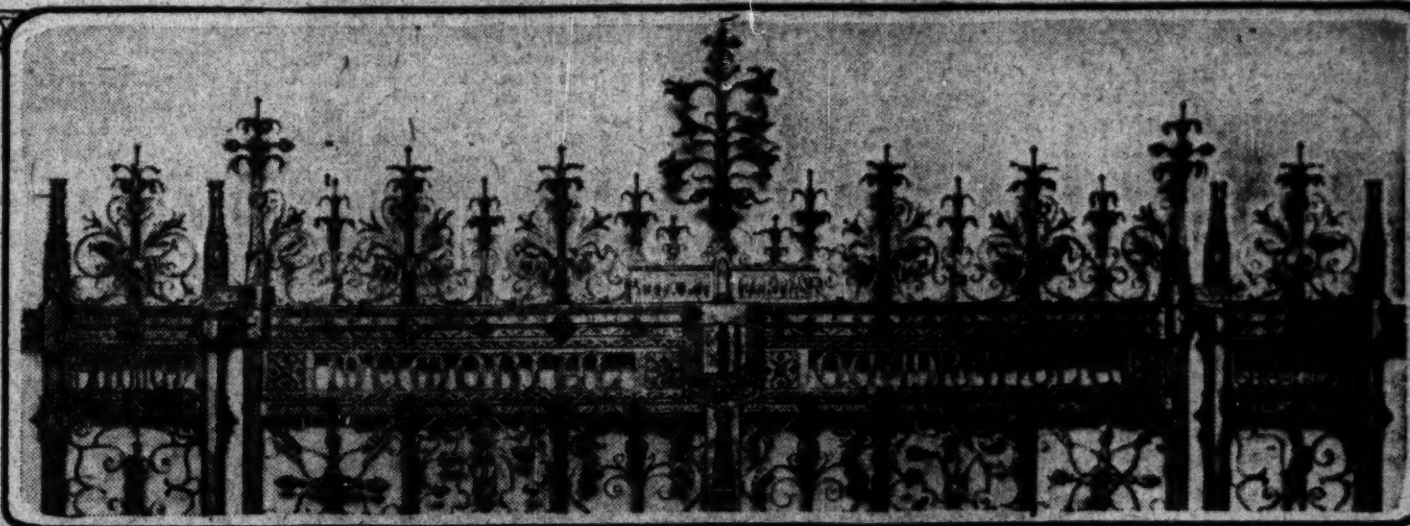
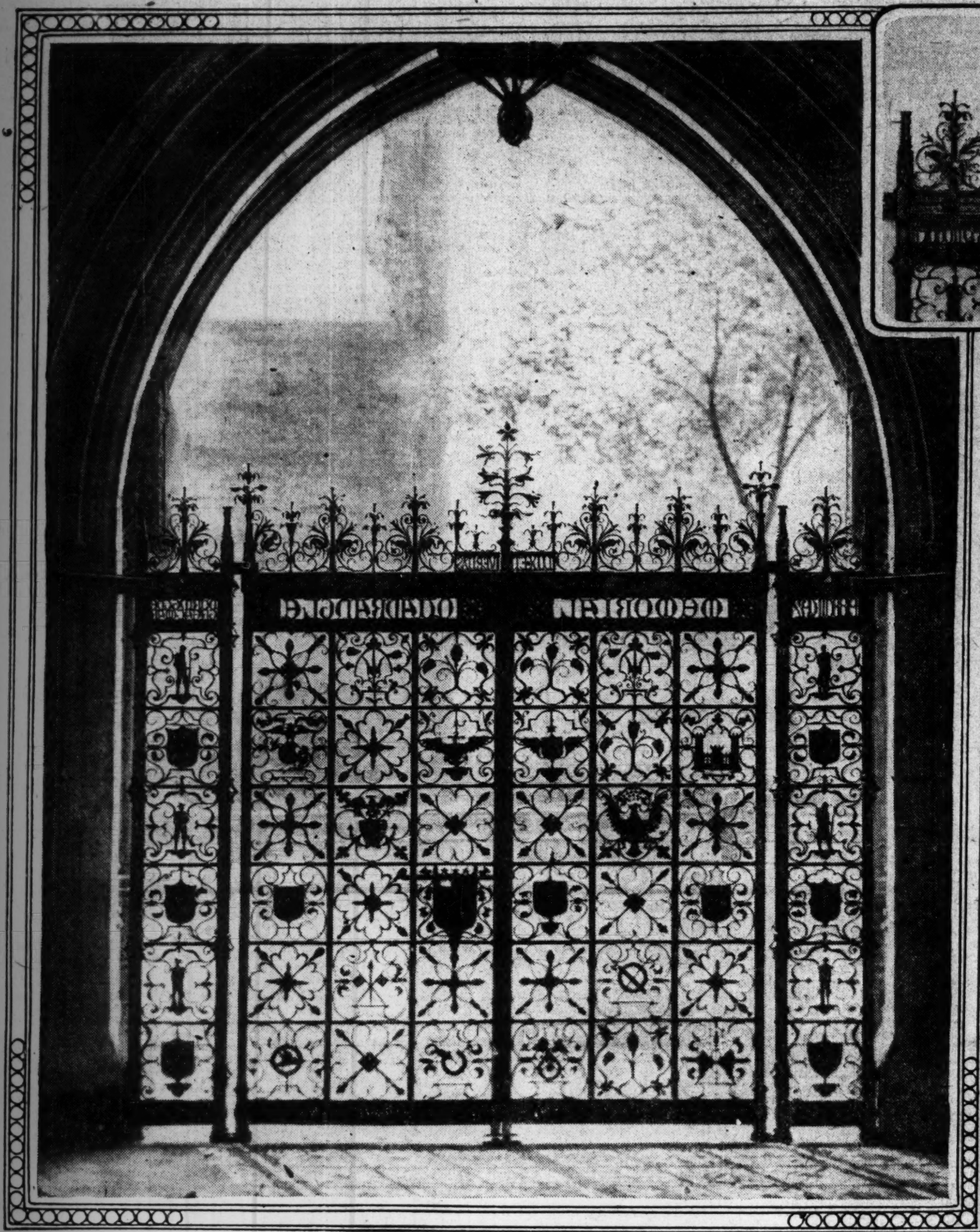
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS



Beauty and Imagination Wrought Into Iron

Art and Utility Are Admirably United in These Gates at the Main Entrance of the Memorial Quadrangle at Yale University, New Haven, Conn. Given by E. S. Harkness in Memory of His Son. At the Left Is Shown a General View of the Gates From Within the Quadrangle. Upper Right—Detail of the Lettering. Lower Right—The Lock and Some of the Detail of the Sections Surrounding It. The Gates Are the Work of Samuel Yellin of Philadelphia, Pa.

Yale Memorial Quadrangle Gates a Fine Artistic Achievement

THE use of iron as a creative medium is one of the most fascinating phases of decorative art. To watch the unyielding substance bend on the forge, and, by a deft twist of the hand, assume the "marvelous symmetry of an ornate spiral, is to appreciate once and for all time the genius of a craftsman's imagination.

In many ways wrought-iron work is comparable to sculpture, and as it is molded by Samuel Yellin, the maker of the gates for the Yale Memorial Quadrangle, it is no less a creation. There are times when the sculptor gains inspiration from an accidental squeezing of his clay. The strange shape spurs the creative impulse, and the result is purely the outcome of work in that one particular medium. It could never have been evolved through the use of pen and ink, of pencil, or of paint. And so it is with the work of Samuel Yellin. So thoroughly is it imbued with the craftsman's personality, that it must be approached with understanding, intimacy, iron becomes as malleable as clay, yet wholly different in its possibilities.

This difference Samuel Yellin pointed out, as we stood before the newly completed gates for the main entrance to the Yale Memorial Quadrangle, the gift of E. S. Harkness in memory of his son, a student in the university. The gates thus commemorate the world war through a wrought-iron adaptation of the insignia of the American army and navy, with side framing panels representing the armies and navies of France and England as well as of the United States.

Insignia Suggested

"We have suggested the insignia without carrying it out literally in the iron," Mr. Yellin explained. "In fact, it was impossible to be exactly faithful because the details could not all be wrought in iron. There are many times when we cannot even work from our designs. Then we go down to the forge rooms and play with the iron, very often getting an entirely different

and more satisfactory result. People do not realize that, in dealing with iron as a medium, designs serve merely as a guide, and those which cannot be drawn must be worked out in the iron. So, you see, some things are first made in iron and then drawn."

The gates are, in themselves, a remarkable artistic achievement, combining the Gothic with the modern through the skilful modulation of conventionalized design. There are wrought-iron doughboys and middies in their present day accoutrements, but so subordinated to the entire design that they become a mere suggestion, never dominating the character of the ornamentation.

A Decorative Unit

A first impression of the gates reveals them as a decorative unit. Only on close examination is one conscious of the intricacy of the details. The gates are divided into two main panels, and two narrow side panels, which, with the long horizontal panel crowning the design, form a framework to the interweavings of emblems and symbols which constitute the main decorative motif.

In the center of the horizontal panel is a conventionalized floral motif—the tree of life, and below, the seal of Yale University with its motto: "Lux et Veritas." The intricate interweaving of the ornamentation is never monotonous. Each tiny conventionalized leaf or twig, flower or tendril is slightly changed in design from its immediate neighbor, pre-

serving the general contour, but relieving any possible similarity of detail and, in consequence, the eye is led constantly to the discovery of new beauties.

Again, the craftsman has achieved success in what might so easily have resulted in unpardonable incongruity. He has given to the eye and mind an artistic creation which is at the same time restful and stimulating; restful in the poise and dignity of the general design, stimulating in its tireless variety of artistic detail.

A Little Story in Iron

The lock, alone, is a little masterpiece of the imagination. "First," said its maker, as he revealed his earlier designs, "we divided it into three, with a wreath, a skull, and the mailed fist of war as the decorative scheme. But that didn't satisfy us, so next we tried a purely conventional design. Then came the real delight in the work, and we made a little story in iron which isn't revealed until the lock is lifted."

Below the wrought-iron soldier who guards the lock with his bayonet one finds the tree of life—divided between Peace and War, the one half blossoming and fruitful, the other blasted and leafless.

But the imaginative delicacy of the gates in no way detracts from their strength or their practicability. "In this country," said Mr. Yellin, "the people are so practical—and if a work of art isn't practical, it doesn't matter how artistic it may be—it's no good. One of the first requirements for these gates was that they should be durable, and made so that they can't be taken apart. Otherwise the boys would carry the iron soldiers off to their dormitories. You see, they have done it before—and the tools of the workmen as well. But I don't think they'll pull these gates to pieces. Every part is riveted to its neighbor with iron rivets, and it would require some work and ingenuity to break out any single part."

Although the gates, which are now ready for shipment to the university, constitute the main feature in the wrought-iron work of the quadrangle, Mr. Yellin is still busy with the contributory gates and iron details, in conjunction with the architect, James Gamble Rogers.

DOROTHY GRAFLEY.

Marinetti at Last Scores a Success

But His Play Is Less Futuristic Than Melodramatic

ROME, Italy, June 10 (Special Correspondence) — The founder of futurism, Signor Marinetti, has at last scored a success, which is all the more important in that futurist plays, futurist paintings, and futurist music have not many admirers in Italy. On a recent tour through Italy Signor Marinetti was not once able to finish his program, as the interruptions, protests and still more unpleasant signs of disapproval necessitated the ringing down of the curtain before the performance was supposed to finish. In Rome, for example, the members of the audience nearly raided the booing office, so irate were they with Marinetti's "swindles." But Marinetti has never been the man to be discouraged by such misadventures, and the play he produced at Milan a few days ago may be classed as a success.

In a short speech he delivered to the audience before the curtain rose on this play, "The Drum of Fire," Marinetti explained that it was intended as a test not only of the "impressionist" drama but also of the dramatic value of noises behind the scenes. The play is staged in an African desert where Kabango, the chief of a small tribe, is working to unite the other tribes in an effort to drive the white man into the sea. Kabango himself has had a European education and is in love with Mabina, a white girl who was born in the desert and has been brought up among the natives by a particularly fierce and unpleasant chief, Nikassa. Kabango's new laws are inscribed on leather strips and are known by the name of Sinrun. Nikassa, who disapproves of Kabango's doctrine of union, sets out in pursuit of him in order to destroy the Sinrun and to recapture Mabina. There is also the villain, in this case

a poet named Lanzirika, who professes to be an admirer of Kabango in the hope that he will have a chance of betraying him and of stealing off with Mabina, whom he loves but who has always rejected his addresses. Kabango kills the villain, but not before he has sworn that Mabina loves him. Mabina denies it, but Kabango refuses to believe her denials.

Then the quarrel is suddenly ended by the intervention of a serpent which bites Kabango. Mabina gives the last proof of her love by sucking the poison from the wound. The lovers are reconciled, the Sinrun is safely hidden away, and when the followers of Nikassa arrive on the scene they discover that both Kabango and Mabina have perished.

The plot, it will be seen, has very little futurism about it, and perhaps for this very reason the audience applauded it. The forest and the desert should have given ample opportunity to the noise-makers behind the scene to prove their worth, but their noises were not particularly unusual or impressive. The drums of war and the elephants and the other bigger noises were only allowed to make themselves heard at rare intervals, for the actors had much to say to each other. Ever since the seventeenth century people behind the scenes have thumped iron sheets to copy thunder or have imitated the sound of people dancing; there is nothing very futuristic about it. And the play reminded one less of futurism than of melodrama in a small provincial town. Can it be that the founder of futurism has decided that futurism does not pay?

Festival Is Held in Honor of Handel

LONDON, June 16 (Special Correspondence) — Halle, the birthplace of Georg Friedrich Handel, has just held a most successful four-days' musical festival in honor of the composer. A German paper remarked in this connection that England, where Handel lived for 17 years, did greater honor to the master, than does his fatherland—"just as with Shakespeare," added the paper, whom the Germans think they appreciate, understand and act better than his own countrymen.

Be this as it may, the Handel festival was arranged and conducted in an admirable manner. The university, the Municipal Theater and various musical societies all co-operated, and all classes of the population seemed to rejoice at the revival. The proceedings opened with the oratorio "Semele," under the conductship of

Prof. Alfred Rahlwes, who to some extent had rearranged portions of the oratorio.

In the Marien Kirche a concert was given one evening consisting of the music of old Halle masters from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century. Handel's old organ, on which Herr Zachow taught the boy Handel to play, still sends forth serene music, only the pipes having been altered. Apropos of Handel's organ at Whitechurch, near Edgeware, where he was organist for some years (in the service of the Duke of Chandos and Buckingham) his old keyboard is still preserved.

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Riddles of the Mayas of Ancient Mexico Deciphered During Thirty Years' Study

THE most highly civilized people of all the prehistoric races in the New World were the Mayas, who originated in the lowlands of Guatemala and extreme southeastern Mexico, and gradually, by absorption, colonization and conquest, expanded themselves into an empire, which extended from a point about 100 miles south of Mexico City down through all of southern Mexico, all of Central America, and probably a part of the northwestern shoulder of South America. They developed, in what is believed to have been about 2000 years of history, an architecture second only to that of the Egyptians, an astronomical science as accurate as it could have been without the telescope; a chronological system equal to, possibly better than, anything in use in Europe 1000 years ago, when the Maya Empire was at its height; and were just at the point of turning from picture-writing to a phonetic alphabet when they plunged to their downfall.

Though this much of what they accomplished has been read in their stone carving and on the few of their writings on fiber sheets and on deer-skins which still survive, little if anything is known of the breaking up of the Empire. Certainly there is no Indian race in the world today which by any stretch of the imagination could be placed on the level of advanced civilization which the Maya had gained. Their name persists in that of the Maya Indians of the Mexican State of Yucatan; their language, their astronomical discoveries, and their chronological records remain on their stone temples still standing in the jungles of Mexico and Guatemala, but that is all.

Thirty Years' Work

For years ethnologists of the United States and of Mexico have been trying to decipher the Maya hieroglyphs—entirely different from the ideographs of the Nahuatl Empire. Among those who have been closely connected with this work is Dr. Pedro M. Elias, assistant director of ethnological reservations at the National Museum of Mexico. On a recent visit to the United States, Dr. Elias gave the following statement of what has been done by the National Museum workers in this field.

"While the total accomplished in reading the hieroglyphs of the Mayas seems to be considerable, it has been extended over such a long period of time, nearly 30 years, that analysis shows only a little to have been accomplished each year. Today, we are fairly certain that we know the two numerical systems of the Mayas, something about their chronological system, at least a little of what they knew of astronomy, and the meanings of a few hieroglyphs. But to say that the riddle which the Maya priesthood left for us, carved in stone, has been solved, would be giving way to the imagination. The truth of the matter is that, contrary to general belief, most of the carvings left by the Mayas depict dates and brief mention of great events as occurring on certain dates, rather than connected histories of the Empire, or of any of its tribes. Deciphering these dates enables us to know approximately the age of the Maya Empire, and the length of time occupied in its rise and fall, but they tell us nothing of the origin of this mysterious people, or of the causes either of its greatness or of its decline and fall.

No Records of the People

"One of the greatest obstacles in this work is the fact that the cities and towns of the Maya Empire, in the main, of brush or clay, houses of the majority of the people, surrounding one permanent building, either the temple of the priests, or the palace of the ruler. The temples and palaces, being magnificently made of stone, survived the centuries, but the homes of the people passed with their owners. Thus we have no means by which to learn the size, shape, plan, or even approximate number of inhabitants of any of the towns or cities. Neither have we left to us any records of the common people, for the ability to write in hieroglyphs seems to have been confined to the priesthood, which, as nearly as we can learn, was restricted to one tribe within the Empire. The Mayas were ruled by their priests, directly, as well as through their emperors, and not entirely by the priests' domination of the emperor, as was more nearly the case with the Aztecs during their leadership and control of the Nahuatl Empire, further north.

"For these reasons, the writings of the Maya priests concern most closely those matters in which the priests were most vitally interested, such as the passage of time, the movements of such planets and stars as they knew, and occasionally events closely connected with the priesthood. Though the Maya Empire rose to its greatest glory in what is now Guatemala, and in the far southern districts of Mexico, it came in contact on the north with the powerful Nahuatl peoples at the stronghold of the Zapotec tribe, in the state of Oaxaca, Mex. Though the Mayas apparently were defeated by the more warlike Nahuas here, and prevented from spreading further northward, their culture, in turn, conquered the lesser civilization of the Aztec and Zapotec, and made a tremendous impression on all the Nahuatl tribes along this borderland.

"Destruction of MSS. Another severe blow to all knowledge of the Maya Empire was the destruction by Bishop Diego de Landa of all the books, that is to say, handwritten manuscripts, containing the history of the Mayas. There were 27 of these fiber and deer-skin volumes, and all were buried at his orders. Of course, they never can be replaced, and it is possible that they contained the very Rosetta Stone which would unlock the mystery of the Mayas.

"There are 3,000,000 people still living who speak the language of the Maya Empire. This statement may require a word of explanation, since readers might think that speaking this language is the same as reading or writing it. This is not the case. Agents of the National Museum have questioned thousands of Maya Indians,



Upper Left—Two Ports Which Retain Their Prehistoric Names. Above is Mazatlan, Whose Crest Was a Deer's Head Rising From the Sign for Location, and Meaning "Place Where Deer Are Plentiful." Below is the Crest of Acapulco, the Acapulco of the Maya and the Nahuatl. It Shows Hands Cutting Down Corn, and is Translated, "Place Destroyed," or "Conquered," or "Destroyed."

Upper Right—The Cross of Palenque, State of Chiapas, Mex., Showing Maya Hieroglyphs.

Lower Center—Maya Indians of Today Receiving Allotments of Government Land.

ans, both those of the coast who speak Spanish, and those of the interior of Yucatan, and in the territory of Quintana Roo, who do not speak any language but their native Maya, and one person is yet to be found who has the slightest idea of the meaning of the Maya hieroglyphs. None of these modern Mayas can write a single word of their language, with the exception of a few who have been educated in Spanish, and who write with the Spanish alphabet words they consider equivalent to the sounds of the Maya words. This, of course, has nothing whatever to do with the translation of the hieroglyphs.

Place Hieroglyphics

"It has been possible, through our knowledge of the Aztec (Nahuatl) picture-writings, to penetrate a little way into the ideas of some of the Maya hieroglyphic writings, on the borderland of the two empires, in what is now the state of Oaxaca, then populated by a tribe called the Zapotecs, some of whom with another tribe, called the Mixtecs, still live in the mountains of Oaxaca. These Zapotecs came strongly under the influence of the Maya, and, as a result, left behind them the magnificent ruins of Mitla, not far from the city of Oaxaca. "The supposition is that the Mayas accepted the Nahuatl ideographs, since they were in common use, and were understood by the people of both empires living in this region. For example, there are two important ports on the west coast of Mexico—Acapulco and Mazatlan—whose names remain virtually the same as they were when the towns were settlements of the Mayas and Nahuatl empires. Apparently these two places were used by both empires, and thus the names and the ideographs were common property.

"The crest of Acapulco, then known as Acapulco, shows two human hands, a flint knife between them, and the chopped fragments of two or three stalks of corn. It is translated, "Place Destroyed," or "Place Conquered," it is doubtful just which is correct. Mazatlan, the well-known port of the state of Sinaloa today, was Mazatlan a thousand or more years ago. Its crest is the rather well-drawn head of a deer, borne by two curving lines above the common place sign, and means, "Place of Abundance of Deer." There are still large herds of deer in the hills back of Mazatlan, and tame deer are common as pets on all the ranches surrounding the port.

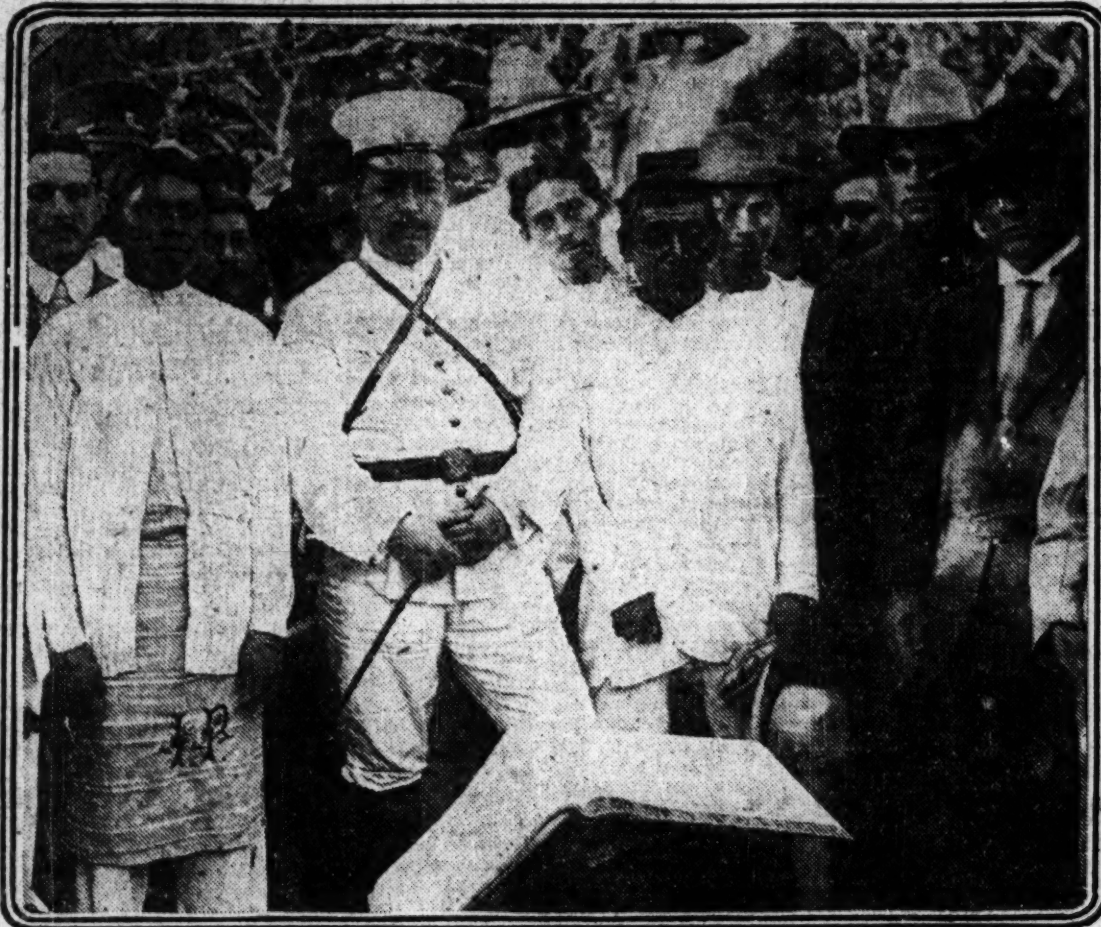
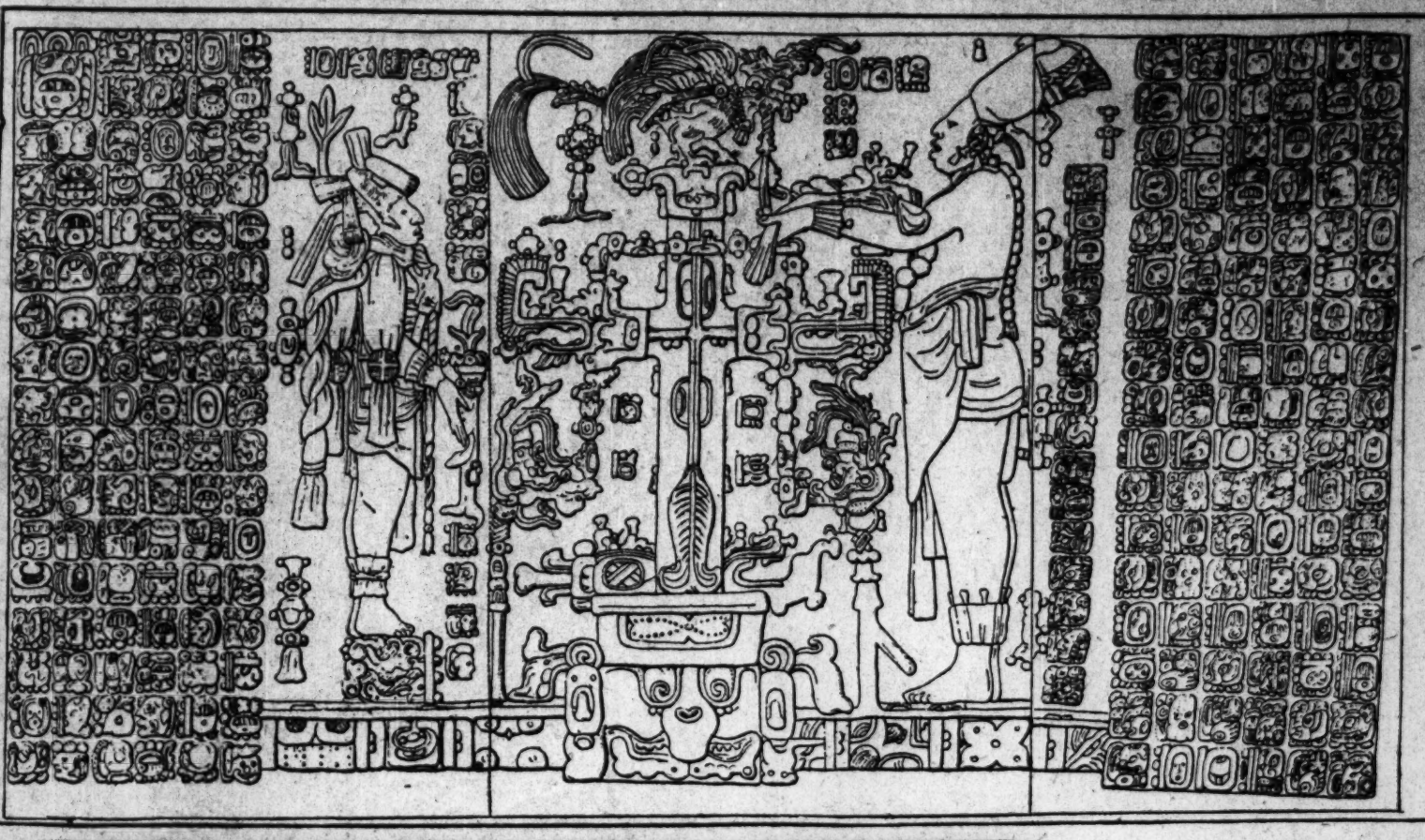
Two Systems of Numbers

"The Maya priesthood had two systems of enumeration, corresponding to the Arabic and Roman numerals. In one of these systems, a dot stood for one, and a straight line for five; thus — would mean six; — would be nine, while to write ten, the Maya priest simply drew two straight parallel lines, thus —; eleven became —; sixteen could be written either with three straight lines and one dot, or with six dots and two straight lines, and so on. Position up and down, instead of on either side of a decimal point, as in our system, increased the values of the number signs by tens, hundreds and thousands.

"The other system—which might be called the Roman—consisted of a series of heads, which stood for first, second, third, fourth, and so on up to ninth, each head being different in facial expression. To make the numerical adjective, tenth, the priest drew still another head, without any flesh on the lower jawbone. For the word eleventh, he drew the same head as had represented the word first, except that the jawbone was left bare of flesh. This system was rather complicated, and probably was used more for ornamental enumeration than for practical work of recording dates. Its use may have been the prerogative of Maya royalty; we have no means of knowing, as yet, just how the two systems were used.

The Palenque Cross

"Both of them, however, may be seen in the hieroglyphs shown in the



accompanying picture of the celebrated Palenque Cross, found as a wall plate in one of the ruined temples in what is now the Mexican State of Yucatan. Both systems appear in the short row of hieroglyphs above the head of the figure at the left of the cross, and also in the hieroglyphs directly above the votive offering held in the hands of the figure on the right of the cross, apparently a priest. Beyond ascertaining some of the dates contained in these hieroglyphs, little has been accomplished in deciphering them.

"The Maya calendar, however, is beginning to be pretty clear. It starts about 5000 years ago, with a date whose significance is not yet established, but which is believed to have concerned the landing of some priest or group of priests, in the country in which the Maya Empire was developed. Unlike the Aztecs, the Mayas apparently did little or no wandering as a tribe, but settled immediately to the development of their civilization in

what is now Guatemala and southern Mexico. This date also may have been their date of the creation of the world, of which there is little doubt that they had a legend.

"Be the significance of this date what it may, however, its establishment at approximately 3000 years before the beginning of the Christian era gives a starting point to which all other dates in Maya chronology refer, and from which those dates may be translated into our reckoning with fair accuracy. That is to say, any date, such as 10 Rabbit, which is 1502 A. D., may be identified. Every day of the Maya year had its own hieroglyph, so that it is necessary to work out each date separately. This, of course, slows down the work of translation of the carvings, but so much has been accomplished that there is reason to believe that, eventually, we shall have a rather clear idea of the civilization of the Mayas, even though it may be that we never shall know whence he came or whither he went."

The Stamps and Posts of Two Malay Kingdoms

By R. F. HEALY

THE greater portion of the Malay Peninsula is accustomedly referred to as the Federated Malay States so that those districts outside this federation of 1896 are likely to be forgotten. Yet postal history of these Malay states is not without interest to stamp collectors.

Trengganu and Kelantan lie side by side in the northeast quarter of the peninsula, and although the former possesses a far wider extent of coast line, Kelantan occupies a more prominent place in Eastern commerce, and its position on the Siamese frontier no doubt is mainly responsible for this. It is only in recent years that the out-

side world has heard of these small Malay kingdoms, and even now their early history is mainly built up upon local legend and conjecture.

Of the southern states of the peninsula we know a good deal more, as their story can be traced through the Portuguese, Dutch and British occupations, and the old trading posts of Alfonso de Albuquerque and the East India Company still remain as landmarks. The northern regions, however, remain a good deal in the dark, and it would appear that the early settlers left them severely alone. Once upon a time, as the story books say, Trengganu and Kelantan were powerful states, and their authority extended well to the south, but the great Siamese invasion changed all that and their greatness, as that of better known powers, passed away. Mention of Siamese brings us to the early postal story of these states, and with the ceding to Great Britain of her suzerainty over them begins their career as stamp-issuing countries. That was in 1893, and it is unlikely that collectors as a body had even heard of either Kelantan or Trengganu prior to that date. Even when the first stamps were announced some time later there appeared to be a good deal of uncertainty as to where these lands lay.

The First Post Office

The introduction of a special issue, however, does not mark the beginning of the use of the postage stamp, and we must go back to the later days of Siamese influence for our first chapter of the story. Prior to 1809 Siamese stamps were used to frank letters, but these stamps were not allowed to be imported into the country, so that the

purchase of stamps for postal purposes was really a kind of state monopoly. This came to an end when the states were ceded to Great Britain and the stamps of the Straits Settlements bearing the head of King Edward were placed on sale. The use of these was discontinued on the in-



The One-Cent Green Stamp of Kelantan

roduction of the regular issues, but it would appear that this applied only to the chief towns of Kuala Trengganu and Kota Bharu, as the Straits stamps remained in use for some time in the outlying districts. The collector will see then that Siamese and Straits Settlements stamps used in these northern states of Malaysia should form a part of his collection, and must greatly increase the interest in these hitherto little known countries.

The first regular issue for the state of Trengganu, bearing the head of H. H. Zainulabidin, appeared late in 1910, and was the work of Messrs. de la Rue of London. The stamps were printed in sheets of 120, on paper with the old multiple watermark and perforated 14. The first values to appear were the 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 20, 50 cents and \$1, \$5, \$25, the last two being of larger size. In 1915 the 2, 25, 30 cents were added, and about the same time the colors of the 4, 5, and 10 cents were changed. The 4 cent, underwent a further change in 1919, and this denomination has appeared in orange, red-brown, and green, and finally in carmine-red.

A Red Cross series of three values made its appearance in October, 1917, when a quantity of the 3, 4, and 8-cent stamps were overprinted in black with the words "Red Cross," and the additional value of 2 cents. There were three settings of this overprint and collectors are, no doubt, familiar with the "Cross" and comma errors. The following year the 4-cent brown and green was similarly overprinted.

A King's Displeasure The regular issue for Kelantan came on the scene in 1911, and the design shows a heraldic device with the star

and crescent well in evidence. These were also supplied by De la Rue, but the Raj of Kelantan appears to have been disappointed because his portrait was not adorning the stamps like those in his royal neighbor's dominion. He even conceived the idea of buying up the entire issue and having a new one embodying the royal features. Nothing appears to have come of this idea, however, and the arm type is still in use. The 1-cent is found in blue-green and yellow-green, and as the \$1 stamp was in green and emerald a good deal of confusion occurred. To remedy this the \$1 value was altered to green and brown.

Several times it has been thought that these northern states would enter the federation, and no doubt a large number of Malays would like this, but the ruling houses are loath to part with the feudal rights which they clearly love to exercise. Meantime, collectors will continue to regard these lands as separate stamp-issuing countries.

Worst of Japanese Weather to Greet American Reunion

The class of 1881 of the United States Naval Academy, which is expected to arrive in Tokyo July 2 on the naval transport steamer Henderson, could not have picked a more unfavorable time of year to visit Japan. The party, consisting of about 27 prominent men in American naval circles, headed by the Secretary of Navy, Edwin Denby, will reach Japan at the height of the nuyal season, a time when all nature plots to give the tourist a discouraging impression of the Orient.

During this season when the sun shines it beats down, and the rest of the time it rains incessantly. The air is so humid that one can actually wring drops of water out of his clothes, and shoes turn green overnight. All food has to be kept in airtight containers to be preserved. In addition to weather discomforts the heat brings out every unpleasant odor.

It is likely that hotel accommodations will be insufficient to take care of the American officials, as the new Imperial Hotel, which is being built on the site of the old hotel which recently burned to the ground, will probably not be completed in time. There are other hotels, but the accommodations are not first class. Had Admiral Uryu, the sole Japanese member of the American naval class, who is host to the reunion in Japan, extended the date of the meeting until autumn during the maple leaf season, or held it this spring during cherry blossom time, the Americans would have beheld the Orient in all its pleasing glory.

Full arrangements for the entertainment of the guests have not been made yet, and are in the hands of Admiral Uryu and the Foreign Office. It is known, however, that the program will call for a week's entertainment in Tokyo, where a series of dinners will be held. The American Ambassador, Charles Beecher Warren, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambas-

sador at Washington, and Admiral Uryu will be among the hosts at several brilliant functions. Special sight-seeing trips to Nikko, Myonoshita, and Kamakura are being arranged, and a trip on the Henderson on the Inland Sea will precede the party's departure for Hong Kong and Manila, thence back to San Francisco.

Tablet Will Mark House Where Blackmore Lived

Somewhat belatedly the Teddington Borough Council have decided to honor the memory of Richard Doddridge Blackmore, the author of "Lorna Doone," by placing a tablet on the house where he lived for many years, and where the greater part of his literary work was accomplished. Blackmore was singularly attached to Teddington and its surroundings, a very different Teddington then from the bustling London suburb it has become since his day. After his marriage to a Portuguese woman he became in 1853 classical master at Willesley House School on Twickenham Common. A few years later his uncle left him a sum of money, and with it he bought a plot of land and built Gomer House (named after a favorite dog) on the walls of which the memorial tablet is to be placed.

Blackmore divided his time between writing novels and growing fruit—peaches, nectarines, pears, and strawberries—and it is difficult to say which he loved the more, the pen or the pruning knife. When he bought his ground at Teddington it was a picturesque village, with one village shop and a country vicarage set in flowers. Then came the railway, so near that he had to part with some of his ground, and to the end of his days he lamented the rush and the rattle of the trains just beyond his garden fence.

He made a business of his fruit growing, and sent the results to Covent Garden. But, like many others, he found the middleman too much for him, and went so far as to set up a stall of his own in the market. But there, as he said, he was "fair game, and fair game never gets fair play."

A visitor who went to see him at Gomer House tells how host and guest strolled through the fruit-tree-shaded paths, with learned talk on grapes and camellias, and above all on roses. One, a brilliant-colored seedling of a fiery red, he named "Thames Lightning." Another was so dark that when he took a bud and cut it through it looked like a slice of beetroot, and this he named "Beeta." He deplored the price at which grapes were sold; and stoutly upheld the superiority of English fruit, in sweetness and delicacy of flavor, over foreign fruit.

Edward Marston, the publisher, has left us a charming account of how he went by invitation to see Blackmore at Teddington, taking his son and daughter-in-law and their children. It was at a time when the gardens and lawns were at their best, and the trees were laden with apples and pears, peaches, apricots and cherries. "Here it was, in the midst of these glories, that Mr. Blackmore romped with the children on the lawn. He had a beautiful little pony, and it was a sight to see him mounting the children one by one, or a pair at a time on the pony, and leading them about and all round the grounds. He seemed to be perfectly happy and he made us all happy."

Hamamater's
Broadway at Ninth
NEW YORK



"Luggage is all about the same," said a man last week.

How many persons think likewise?

But—if you investigate carefully you will see that there is a great difference.

There is a difference in the quality of the materials used; in the linings; in the trimmings; in the workmanship; in the appearance.

And, quite naturally, there is a very great difference in the service.

Speaking of the appearance, there is some of the smartest looking luggage here at present that we've seen in many a day.

It's a joy to own it—and to use it.

"Darn Those Stockings!"
A phrase never used by wearers of
HOLEPROOF Hose
The name is a guarantee of superior quality and better wear. As durable as they are smart.
MEN'S HOLEPROOFS
(Six Pairs in Box)
Cotton\$2.40
Fine Cotton\$3.00
Fine Lisle\$3.30
(Three Pairs in Box)
Silk Faced\$1.65
Silk\$2.25
Heavy Silk\$3.00
Sole Boston Agents
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
TALBOT CO
395 Washington Street, Boston
Women's and Children's Also

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

LIKELY STAR MEETS WORLD'S CHAMPION

E. M. Wilson Takes Five Games in Two Sets From Tilden

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 29.—It is seldom that an Illinois state tennis tournament has the interest brought to it as is the case this year by W. T. Tilden, 2d, world's champion, and such youthful stars as A. L. Weiner of Philadelphia and Julius Sagalowsky of Indianapolis, United States national boy's champion. Julius may grow into an adult champion, but as a usual thing, since the days of Kreigh Collins and Nat Emerson, middle western tennis runs along without much event and its exponents battle out these state and even western championships with little excitement except to friends of the players.

Tennis in this section, in short, finds itself between the upper and nether millstones of the east and Pacific coast, and its hopes are too frequently ground to powder. For some reason the talent of this locality seems to run to golf. Chicago, it is reported, contributes more entries to the United States national amateur golf championship than any other city, headed, of course, by Charles Evans Jr. But if the Chicago district's best were tooted up in the national tennis tournament, it would make a much different showing.

Tennis is popular enough here but there are not outstanding players on which the rising generation may fasten its eyes and do likewise, neither are there coaches available such as are reported from the east and far west. Yesterday a lad who is regarded locally as likely to be the star of the Western Conference next season got some splendid firsthand experience with a champion, when E. M. Wilson, who has just finished his freshman year at the University of Chicago, met Tilden. He took five games in the two sets, Tilden going through him easily, 6-3, 6-2, and no doubt learned much.

Tilden and young Weiner got started in the doubles by beating the Carter brothers of Lake Forest, 6-1, 6-1. Walter Hayes and Fritz Bastian went through the third round yesterday and Arthur Hubbell through the fourth.

COMMITTEE SPLIT ON CAPE-COD BILL

One Vote May Decide What Action Congress Will Take

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Whether the River and Harbor bill, ordered reported to the Senate today by the Commerce Committee, will carry an authorization for the Government to purchase and operate the Cape Cod Canal depends upon the results of a complete poll of the committee.

With only eight members of the committee present at the meeting today, evenly divided on the question, Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, the chairman, was instructed to obtain the votes of the other eight members during the day. In the opinion of Senator Jones, the fate of the Cape Cod Canal bill, which New England Senators are attempting to jam through Congress before adjournment, hangs by one or perhaps two votes.

Despite the closeness of the contest, a tie, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, who first proposed the bill as an amendment to the River and Harbor measure, is still confident that the outcome will favor purchase. The cost of the proposition, entailing an initial appropriation of \$5,000,000 with a bonded indebtedness of \$6,000,000 is the only block in the path of its speedy passage. Enough of the Democrats can be won over, friends of the measure in the committee believe, to put it through.

Samuel E. Winslow (R.), Representative from Massachusetts, chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, who succeeded in having the Cape Cod bill reported to the House, will do his utmost to prevail upon the conferees to accept it, provided it is included in river and harbor legislation.

Unless it is incorporated in that measure, there is little or no hope of passage being obtained this session.

PROFESSOR DONATES FORTUNE FOR UNIVERSITY TELESCOPE

Ohio Wesleyan Astronomer Will Be Practically Penniless but Rich in Happiness Upon Its Completion

DELAWARE, O., June 29.—Within the next few years there will arise on Observatory hill on the campus at Ohio Wesleyan University here, a huge concrete bulk, with a long finger pointing skyward. It will be the third largest telescope in the world.

At that time a man may look from the doorway of an out-of-date brick house near the great instrument, and recognize in it a monument to his perseverance. If he is there to see it, he will be comparatively penniless, as money goes, but rich in happiness. If he is not there to see it, he has said he will be just as satisfied—because he knows it will be there.

Prof. Hiram M. Perkins started teaching mathematics and astronomy years ago at Ohio Wesleyan, a poor man. During the long years of teaching since then he had amassed a fortune of close to \$200,000 by fortunate investments. But nearly every cent of it will be represented in the "third largest telescope in the world."

A story almost without parallel is unfolded in the simple announcement by trustees of Ohio Wesleyan that \$250,000 has been contributed for the installation of the telescope. All but

MISS E. SEARS OF BOSTON BEATEN

WIMBLEDON, England, June 29

(By The Associated Press)—Miss Eleanor Sears of Boston was eliminated today from the women's singles in the international grass court tennis tournament by Miss Kathleen McKane of Great Britain, 6-1, 6-1.

Dean Mathey of the United States won his match against M. Washer of Belgium, 6-4, 6-2, 6-2, 7-5.

G. C. Caner, United States Intercollegiate singles champion in 1916 for Harvard, also won a five-set match from D. Greig, an English player, 7-5, 2-6, 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

Gohb of France defeated Wertheim, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

A. B. Graven of California was eliminated by G. L. Patterson of Australia 6-1, 6-1, 6-4.

Maj. J. G. Ritchie of England defeated Manuel Alonso of Spain 6-3, 7-5, 2-6, 6-1.

A. H. Lowe defeated Du Pont of France 6-3, 4-6, 6-1, 6-0, 6-4.

Mrs. Beamish defeated Miss Kemmes Beatty, 6-2, 6-4.

N E SPORTS.—THIRD ADD SEARS O'Hara Wood, the Australian star, defeated Count de Gomar of Spain, 6-1, 6-3, 6-4.

C. Campbell of England defeated L. McLeod, England, 6-3, 6-1.

The feature of the tournament yesterday was the first appearance of Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen, the French girl who holds the British championship. Though she was pitted against Mrs. M. F. Ellis of England, who was expected to be easy for her, the match attracted thousands of spectators.

Mlle. Lenglen won as she pleased, 6-0, 6-0. She seemed to be playing at the top of her game.

A number of contests in men's singles were played, and there were several upsets. J. Brugnon, the young Frenchman, won a brilliant match from Manuel Alonso, the Spanish Davis Cup player, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3.

Dean Mathey, the American player, was due to compete with M. Washer of Belgium late in the afternoon, but rain began falling and the match was postponed.

The match in which J. O. Anderson defeated H. C. Norton, being regarded as the gateway to the championship, was witnessed by 12,000 spectators. Norton's numerous adherents were disappointed over his inability to stand up to Anderson's forehead. The Australian scored ace after ace until Swift drives off a rising ball, which Norton was unable even to reach.

Often the South African was yards away from the return. Moreover, Anderson scored many service balls, some clean, straight deliveries down the center line, and others slung over into the corners. He was extremely safe on his backhand but ran round lots of balls. Norton occasionally brought out a spectacular backhand winner. All the games he won were because of Anderson outing by two or three inches.

Anderson's third set was a repetition of the first and second. Norton was overwhelmed both in serving and driving. He was simply knocked off the court or failed to get near a high percentage of the balls.

The Brugnon-Alonso match was the greatest yet seen at New Wimbledon. Brugnon volleyed brilliantly. He also served magnificently, punched his forehand drives with tremendous vigor and made startling backhand and passing shots which were far superior to those he previously had shown in contests here. If Brugnon continues the skill he showed in this match he will be a strong candidate for the semi-finals.

In the other matches A. N. Wilder defeated W. A. Braman 6-3, 6-4, 6-1, 7-5, 6-2; Randolph Lycett of Australia defeated Golding of England, 6-2, 6-2, 6-4; A. B. Graven defeated A. Watson, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 5-7, 6-2; Count de Gomar of Spain defeated Italy, 6-3, 6-0, 6-1; Baron Morpurgo of Brazil defeated P. Glover, 7-5, 6-1, 6-3; J. Borotra of France defeated F. Jarvis, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

UNREDEEMED VICTORY BONDS

WASHINGTON, June 29.—It is now two weeks since the United States Treasury called for the redemption of the Victory 3½s on June 15, whereupon all interest on them ceased. Nevertheless there are still about \$21,000,000 of the issue not turned in for redemption. The Treasury, which is the more notable in view of the fact that the bulk of the 3½s were held in large blocks. These figures mean that practically no one has yet turned in is yet to be turned in for redemption.

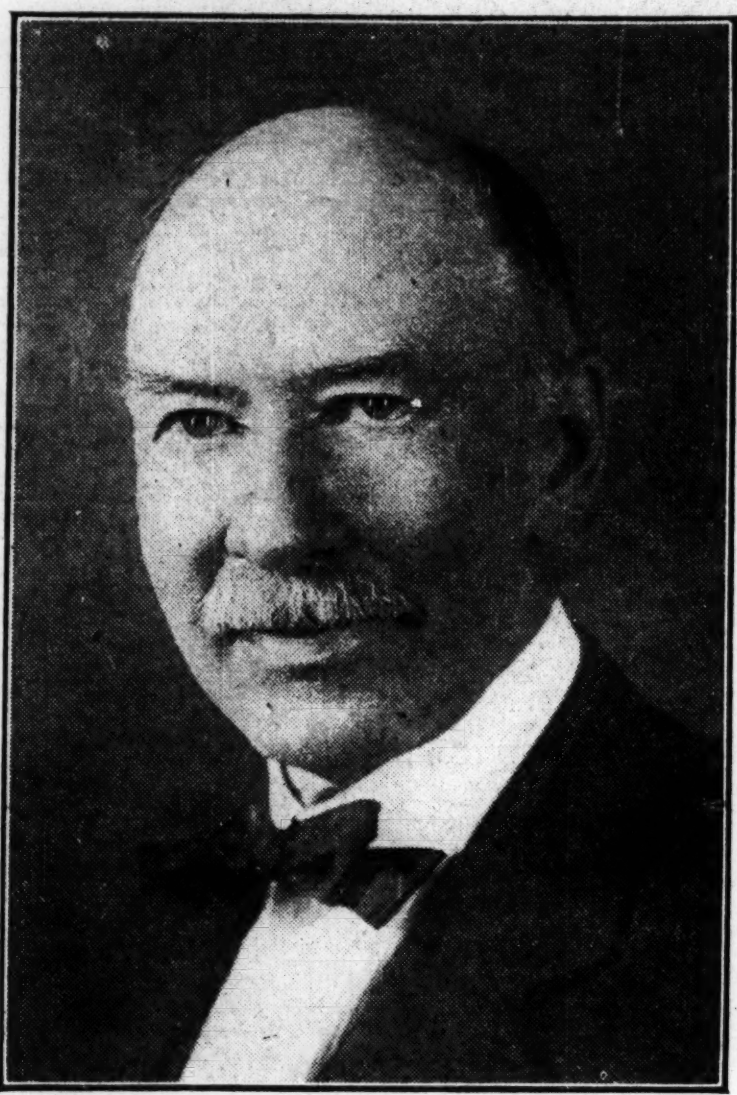
\$75,000 of the quarter of a million dollars was given by Professor Perkins; the remainder by his sister and brother-in-law.

Professor Perkins has had one dominating goal—to be able to turn enough money over to Ohio Wesleyan University for the purchase of such a telescope. Not only did he devote all his income from his investments to his telescope fund, but he often contributed to it from his meager salary as a college professor, and Mrs. Perkins trimming their household budget to make the sacrifice possible.

And the story of self-sacrifice is not on a par with the efforts of Professor Perkins to dodge recognition for his gift. He has steadfastly refused any acknowledgment from his alma mater and has driven the college press bureau to distraction by refusing to permit the use of his name in connection with the gift.

Under the terms of his gift, the telescope is to be used first for the instruction of all the students of the university; second, it is to be turned over to the public at regular intervals; and after that it is to be used for research.

HOW ONE MAN FURNISHES RECORDS OF FIVE LEAGUES



Irwin M. Howe, Baseball Statistician

CHICAGO, June 24 (Special)—

When you want to know the batting average of your favorite among 116 professional baseball clubs, or the individual average of any among the 4,000 players in 15 different leagues, what team in your league is doing the best fielding, or what pitcher among the 1600 allowed the fewest hits and passes this season, where do you find it out?

Some of this information can be discussed, correctly daily, on the sport page of your local newspaper. Where are you going to locate the rest of it? And, indeed, where do the newspapers get their stuff? It would take too much valuable time for one newspaper to get up all that data for itself, besides its figures probably would not check with its rival.

There is a man in Chicago who can tell you anything you want to know in the line of baseball statistics. He supplies more than a hundred newspapers between Cleveland and Denver, and the Great Lakes and the Gulf, with the squads of figures they print daily, twice a week, weekly or at greater periods. Then he supplies the Associated Press with data that goes to hundreds of other papers all over the United States.

He is the official statistician for five leagues and sells information concerning 10 others. He keeps the official records of the American League, the American Association, the Southern Association, the Western League and the Three-Eye League. He compiles data on the National League and the International, Pacific Coast, Texas, Eastern, South Atlantic, Southwestern, Nebraska State, Michigan, Ontario and Missouri Valley Leagues.

Owners of 20 baseball clubs, anxious to recruit promising baseball players, buy information from him on the performances of youngsters with other clubs. An endless number of players owe their rise from the minors to the majors to reports made on them by this statistician, who probably knew more about them than they did themselves.

His name is Irwin M. Howe. He told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here recently how he gets the official box scores from the 15 leagues with a total of 116 clubs through the Associated Press, by telegraph, and by mail. Each night as the reports of games come in he and his staff of three assistants get out the new figures. Sometimes they work till after midnight but they never call it a day until the corrected data is mailed or wired.

For every team in each league there is a score sheet. For every player in each league there is a batting and fielding sheet, and for every pitcher there is, in addition to the batting sheet, a form for recording his hurling performance. It is a lot of work, but when reduced to system with printed forms that show everything at a glance, the figures are laid out and computed with amazing speed.

Forms devised by Mr. Howe for this work have been widely copied, especially the official box score sheet which he invented for American League scorekeepers. This sheet has been copied with a few changes, by the National League and others.

Average keeping on its present scale was practically originated by Mr. Howe in 1912. The account of how he came to take up the work and how he got his first ideas makes a story. "Before 1909 I was a salesman for a printing house in this city," said Mr. Howe. "Sitting at my desk one day figuring out how I might scrape up a prospect for some printing, the original thought came to me I had once been a player and had advanced to the stage where I was good enough to be paid for playing, when I had to give up the game. But I continued to be an ardent fan."

"It occurred to me, thinking about selling printing, that I and other fans, thousands of them, would be glad to have a little blank book in which they could figure and keep the records and averages of their favorite players. If I could get up such a booklet, I calculated, I could sell thousands of copies to somebody to give away to fans as an advertising proposition.

"Acting on the idea, I went into the shop and drafted two sets of blanks, one for fielding and batting, the other for pitching. Then I realized that the season was already under way and that fans would lack basic data for their records, and therefore the books would be of no value. So I put the blanks away in a pigeonhole, intending to get the booklet out at the beginning of the next year.

"Having by that time decided to go into business for myself, I got up a booklet. To make it more attractive I printed the baseball rules, and even added a few statistics on some of the leading pitchers and batters. I took the booklet to a Chicago paper and they bought 20,000 copies to give away. During the year I sold 150,000 copies of the booklet. With this start, I got out other booklets, one of them giving a survey with pictures of the players, for the world series that year, 1910.

"A newspaper reporter suggested that I get out averages on the big leagues. N. L. O'Neil, now president of the Western League, also spoke of the idea and encouraged me to go into the business, saying I might be able to get the stewardship of the American League averages. Circumstances favored me, as B. B. Johnson was getting in a new secretary who knew nothing about keeping the official records. President Johnson gave me a small fee for taking over the work.

I started getting up baseball averages. The first year at this, 1912, they were sold to a small list of papers through a feature syndicate. The next year I did my own circularizing of newspapers and sent my stuff direct to them, lining up a few more papers than the syndicate had.

"It took three years before the project reached a paying basis with a large string of papers subscribing to the service at a price much greater than was charged in the beginning. The business is still growing."

Just to show how the newspapers have increased the space they give to baseball statistics since Mr. Howe started, he said that there used to be a great demand for his annual booklet, giving a comparative analysis of the season's winning teams in the two big leagues just before the world series. Now the newspapers print so much of the information hot off the griddle that fans know the personal history of every player involved long in advance and there is no market for a booklet.

MISS PEPLER LOSES IN THE FIRST ROUND

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—The elimination of Miss Sydney Pepler of Toronto in the first round of the International Women's Invitation Golf tournament here, was the surprise of the day, the Canadian golfer having won the event last year. Her successful opponent today was Mrs. Curtis Sohl of Columbus.

Other survivors of the first round of match play were Miss Elizabeth Gordon of Providence; Miss Glenna Kinsey of Cincinnati; Miss A. W. Stirling of New York; Miss Edith Cummings, Mrs. F. C. Lettis, and Mrs. Lee Midant, all of Chicago.

Miss Collett's card of 80 was the best of the day and one stroke under the course record made by Miss Elizabeth Gordon in the qualifying round, but it will not stand as a new record, because Miss Collett picked up her ball in conceding one hole to her opponent.

OXFORD ATHLETES FINISH BUSY YEAR

Early Summer Activities in Full Swing at Ancient Institution

OXFORD, England, June 13 (Special)—It is just about this period of the year that the keen rivalry between the famous English universities, Oxford and Cambridge, takes the form of contests at cricket—England's national summer game—lawn tennis, polo, and swimming. The Oxford team is captained by A. B. Graven, formerly of University of California, and he has a strong field to draw from in Amos Wilder and C. L. Taylor, formerly of Yale University and Amherst College respectively, and two Australians, A. S. Watt and L. Hill. P. M. Dixon of South Africa, R. P. B. Barbour of Australia.

The polo team at Oxford is captained by Lord Hastings, whose leading players are E. H. Martin, H. H. Howard, and R. A. Carr, Martin being the only member of the 1921 team still in residence. Oxford has been defeated in each of the variety matches held since the war and so, in the records of the match, Cambridge can claim some slight superiority, having registered 19 victories against 18. As at Cambridge, the heavy expenses attached to polo playing keep down the membership of the club to a comparatively small number. An interesting event at Oxford this term was the inter-varsity military tournament. Cambridge won the cavalry dummy thrusting, thanks to some fine work by R. B. Moseley, the captain of the Cambridge University Polo Club, and then secured chief honors in the test pegging, but Oxford secured the remaining events—bayonet fighting, individual jumping, field artillery peg driving, Royal Field Artillery alarm race, tug-of-war, cable laying competition, and half-section jumping—and thereby won the tourney by 7 points to 2.

The swimming club is captained this season by M. C. Nokes, who is probably better known as a mighty hammer-thrower. He plays in goal for the water-polo team and shows great ability in the position. The honorary secretary is the cross-country runner, S. D. Herrington. Among the leading swimmers are A. T. Wilder, E. C. H. Leach, Herrington, P. H. Jacot, H. Hines, D. A. Abernethy, O. C. Sewell, H. J. Godfrey and F. M. Brewer.

Captained by the "googie" bowler, G. T. S. Stevens, the Oxford cricket team, though hardly so pleasing to watch as its great rival, gives the impression of being a solid affair. Seven old Blues are still "up," and all of them played in 1920 as well as in 1921, so that the side, whatever its defects, should not lack experience. D. R. Jardine, who opens the innings, is the most polished batsman in the eleven. He, like R. L. Holdsworth, L. P. Hedges, Stevens, R. J. Bettington, V. H. Price, and R. C. Robertson-Glasgow, is an "old hand," tested and tried in "big match" play. Among the men with reasonable chances of obtaining a Blue are H. O. Hopkins, who will be well known to readers as the captain of the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team that visited America only recently, K. G. Blaikie, a left-handed player, F. H. Barnard, last year's captain of Charterhouse, T. B. Raikes, captain of Winchester last season, E. P. Hewetson, the Athletics Blue, B. D. Lyon and M. Patten, to name only a few. Patten seems likely, at the moment of writing, to step into the shoes of V. H. Newer, who kept wicket for Oxford in 1921. Hewetson, Raikes, Robertson-Glasgow, Stevens, Blaikie, Bettington, and Barnard do most of the bowling. The side has not revealed itself to be a strong batting combination, and, but for the personal efforts of Stevens, who has the true captain's ability of rising to the occasion, would have returned some insignificant scores. However, there was plenty of time before July 10, 11, 12, and the

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side may, by then, have found its best form.

The river, during the present term, has made its usual appeal to a great many varsity men and there are, of course, several rowing events that hold special interest for all undergraduates whether they be "wet-bobs" or not. G. O. Nichols, is the new president of the Boat Club and G. H. Barber is the honorary secretary. In the summer regatta, held early in June, New College retained the headship of the river, keeping easily ahead of Magdalen. Fifty-two bumps were recorded in the six days' racing. Some of the crews were traveling nicely and should make a brave show at Henley Royal Regatta. The University Silver Challenge Sculls, rowed for early in June, were won for the third time by Sebastian Bari, who has rowed three times in the Oxford eight against Cambridge. He rowed in the Magdalen eight that won the Grand at Henley in 1920 and was also a member of the Leander crew that competed in the Olympic Games at Antwerp in 1920. Bari is entering for the Diamond Sculls at Henley this year, where he will be matched against some of the leading scullers of the present day.

MOTOR CRUISER RACE

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., June 13 (Special)—An event of great importance to the future of the motor boat has been planned to take place on July 8, when a large number of motor cruisers will race across the English Channel from (Lythe, Southampton, to Havre, France, and back. The race has been organized by the Marine Committee of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, together with the Royal Motor Yacht Club. The motor cruisers have to be of the accepted full power type for racing purposes, 75 per cent decked. Great interest is being taken in the race, as it will give some specific details of speed, economy in fuel, and general stability in the open sea. The route is a varied one and will be about 300 miles long.

MR. WALSH SOUNDS WARNING

John Jackson Walsh of the Boston City School of Education, speaking for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator, speaking at the graduation exercises of Quincy High School last night, said: "The corruption and waste which sully our political life today will remain and plague us unless all who have acquired and will acquire American education throw themselves into the political arena to rout those despoilers of our community life, those foes of social progress."

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

July in the Garden

London, England. ONE never thinks of July without recollections of warm, quiet evenings in the fragrant garden, the damask roses pouring out their delicious perfume upon the scarcely moving air, so that a lonely wayfarer far beyond the garden hedges may share its hospitality. And, when the roses have given freely of their best, the flowers fall. But to the careful housewife their usefulness is not done, for she collects the petals and makes them into potpourri to place in open jars about the house.

To make potpourri, gather up about a peck of rose petals and a small quantity of any other fragrant herbs, such as lavender, verbena, thyme, jasmine, scented geranium, bay and rosemary, and spread them on a table in the sun to dry. Meanwhile, make a mixture of one-half pound of salt, one-quarter pound each of mace and nutmeg, benzoin and orrisroot with one-half pound of brown sugar, and stir together, slightly moistening the whole. When the petals and leaves are quite dry and well mixed together, place a layer in the bottom of a large jar and cover evenly with the compound. Upon this place another spiced layer and so on until the jar is full. When the layers have been in the jar for 24 hours, they should be well stirred together and left for another day, and so on for a week. The fragrant mixture will then be ready for use and can be exposed in jars with slightly perforated lids, so as slowly to exhale its mingled sweetness through the year.

It is not often recognized that certain irises will flower out of doors in sheltered spots in the most flowerless months of the year. But July is the month when they must be planted. The Spanish iris alata will show its lilac-purple flowers from October to December. Iris vartani, if planted early in July, produces its first azure-blue flowers in November, or by successive plantings the flowering may be carried on up to Christmas. The deep purple iris reticulata from the Caucasus, the violet-scented Persian species, iris persica and iris histrio from Palestine, all flower in February and March.

A few general maxims about all irises should be remembered. They are sun-lovers and when growing in the shade will not flower well though they may exist for several years. It is important not to move irises at the wrong time. The worst time to do this is in the autumn, for then the main roots have made considerable growth from the rhizome and lifting the plant breaks and tears them, thus interfering with next year's flowering. The right time to move an iris is immediately the flowering is over, before the new growths have had time to develop. Another point, sometimes misunderstood, is the sure sign, shown by the invariable position of the rhizome on the ground, that sun is desired. If the rhizome is covered with even a thin layer of earth, the flowering is impeded and the plant will often put out a new rhizome on the surface on the soil to obtain the desired conditions. Another important thing to do in a

garden in July is to plant hyacinths. The wild hyacinth or bluebell that makes the English woods in May like blue pools, reflecting cloudless skies, is quite different from the real hyacinths or garden hyacinth. The special one that has become such a favorite, both in and out of doors, is hyacinthus orientalis which is found in profusion around Aleppo and Baghdad. It was first grown in England by one of the fathers of modern horticulture, Gerard, at the end of the sixteenth century. During the period when bulbs became the rage in Europe and the lucrative industry of Haarlem in Holland, innumerable varieties of this plant, red, blue and yellow, double and semi-double, but all with the powerful, sweet scent of their progenitor, were raised by the Dutch gardeners. At that time their culture became widespread in England and the popularity of the bulbs has never since waned.

The earlier varieties, such as the Roman hyacinth, should be planted now. Light soil and a sunny position insure their success. If the ground required has been used for other plants all the summer, it will need to be fertilized and well dug over before the bulbs are planted. All should be carefully selected and only the soundest and firmest used. They should be placed in the ground about eighteen inches apart and three inches deep, care being taken that they are all as nearly as possible equally buried. Over them it is a good plan to spread three or four inches of new coconut fiber. This has the double advantage of forming a neat surface to the bed and of preventing the flowers, when they appear, from getting splashed with mud during rain. The planting of different kinds of hyacinths can be continued at intervals until October, so as to insure a succession of flowers at the beginning of next year.

The bulbs need not be thrown away after flowering, as they will flower another year, if left in the ground to ripen, or if lifted and dried slowly indoors. It is a delight to children every winter to have plants of their own in the nursery that they watch growing from day to day. A favorite plant for this purpose is a hyacinth, grown in a glass jar. To watch how the hard, unpromising-looking bulb will gradually push a cone of leaves into the air and, as these unfold, reveal a spike of beautiful and deliciously scented flowers is a constant source of wonder and childish pleasure.

December is quite soon enough to start the bulb. It should be placed for a few days in a damp sand and then put into one of the regular dark-colored jars that have a bowl-shaped top to hold the bulb. The jar should be filled with water nearly up to the bowl and should be put away in the "dark" until the roots have grown about an inch long. It is important to give the roots a start, so that they may always be heavier than the leaves and flowers and prevent top-heaviness. The dark glass is to help the roots, which grow better away from the light. A piece of charcoal, shut in below the bulb, will keep the water pure.

greater extent, as intercourse with the Far East developed. The designs were no doubt taken from porcelain, fans and screens, the latter being brought to England in the reign of Charles II. The English copies were not carried out in silk like the Chinese embroideries, but in colored worsted, and it was not until after the Chinese element had disappeared, in the eighteenth century, that silk embroidery took the place of worsted for large hangings.

A Few Helps in Cooking

THE following "helps," learned from a woman whose dishes are noted, are offered to those who turn in vain to cookbooks for detailed instructions that will really improve their cooking. The recipe is usually only the starting point.

When a juicy fruit filling is employed, always dust a little flour with the sugar. This thickens the fruit juice and gives a rich and delicious flavor.

When making cocoa, try beating it with an egg beater just before it comes to a boil. This will remove any tiny flecks of chocolate and render it delightfully smooth. Also call on the useful beater if your custard mixture curdles. It may not be an infallible rule, but, nine times out of ten, you will have smooth custard in place of a most unpalatable one.

When making sherberts or ices, try adding two tablespoonfuls of whipped cream and the stiffly whipped white of an egg to every quart. The expense is slight and the taste and appearance are improved greatly. A teaspoonful of granulated gelatine is also a good addition to each quart of the liquid. Be sure that the mixture is sweet enough. If too little sugar is used the cream becomes lumpy and icy.

If one is fond of the delicious old-fashioned pound cake try this way of mixing it together. Rub the butter and flour together until very light and creamy, then beat the eggs with the sugar until very stiff and add gradually to the flour mixture, rubbing it in thoroughly. After this, add the liquids and flavorings. Also add a little butter to the frosting. This not only keeps the icing from cracking, but it keeps the cake moist.

Have you ever carefully made your fish cakes the night before with the addition of an egg and found them the following morning dry and tasteless? Next time add a little more fat in the shape of oleo or butter and the whipped white of the egg only. The cakes will then be moist and creamy and literally melt in one's mouth. The egg yolk coagulates and tends to dry them if they stand.

In making cake, if the quantity of sugar is more than twice the quantity of butter, beat the excess sugar into the egg yolks, then beat the two into the butter and sugar.



A Frock of White Linen and Coffee-Colored Lace

Embroidered Bed Spreads

THREE or four years ago, when the needlework shops began offering bedspreads stamped to embroidery, women who like to do such work looked at them, but decided there was too much labor necessary to complete such a spread. For many months there were but few of these spreads sold, and then suddenly there came a great demand for the bedspreads with much less elaborate patterns which manufacturers hastened to supply. Since that time, the bedspreads made of heavy bleached or unbleached muslin, stamped to embroidery with French knots, or cross-stitch, or to decorate with pieces of colored materials appliquéd upon the muslin, have sold as fast as the shops could get them from the manufacturers.

A buyer for a large shop said that, because of the fashion for muslin spreads, his sale of machine-made spreads has fallen off nearly one-half, and his sale of bleached and unbleached muslin in the best qualities has increased correspondingly, many women preferring to stamp their own choice in design upon the spreads they will beautify with their needlework. These muslin spreads have many points in their favor, not the least of which is the ease with which they can be laundered and ironed. Then, too, a note of needed economy may be added to a room by a bright-colored pattern appliquéd to the spread and carried out also on chair covers, dresser scarf, and even window draperies, for heavy muslin is used for all of these purposes.

The newest idea in muslin bedspreads requires the transferring of the pattern in the wall paper or the draperies to the spread, using as nearly as possible the same colors that the original shows. This accomplished in various ways. Sometimes a scroll pattern or a rose design can be copied exactly as it appears in the wall paper. Other patterns will have to be adapted to the needs of the spread. If the wall paper pattern contains a lovely rose pattern, for instance, a basket filled with these roses will make a lovely center for the spread, and by laying the muslin on the bed on which it is to be used when finished, measurements can be made which will show just where to place a three-cornered pattern of the roses, so that, in the finished spread, they will appear just inside the four posts of the bed. When these measurements have been made, mark lightly with a pencil to show where to place the pattern.

If the pattern is to be put on the spread in cross-stitch, the figure should be cut out of the wall paper, and pasted upon a cardboard; then the cardboard should be cut out around the outline of the wall-paper figure. This is to make the pattern easy to handle and easy to draw around. The pattern is then ready to outline on the canvas that is used for cross-stitch work. As the figures for these spreads are usually rather large, it is easier to outline them on the canvas than to draw lines on the pattern, dividing it into fractions of an inch and then counting the stitches of each color, as may be done in smaller work. It is wise to trace the pattern on the canvas with India ink, and allow it to dry thoroughly before beginning the cross-stitch work. A pattern should be made for each corner, for the threads of the canvas are pulled out after the cross-stitch pattern is in place. Should this work be new to anyone, it will be explained in

Linen Lawn and a Square Parasol

London, England. THE dress sketched this week is of white linen lawn and coffee-colored lace. The linen is so fine that it has the appearance almost of organdie muslin. This material has a great advantage over organdie, for it will wash extremely well and many more times than organdie. The feature of this dress is the combination of white muslin and coffee lace, which gives it a distinctive note, making it different from other white frocks. Irish lace insertion has been used to form the square effect which comes below the waist-belt back and front, and narrow valenciennes lace has been ruched on to form the trimming at the side of the skirt and on the sleeves. Across the front and back of the skirt and round the bodice, are several rows of pin tucks. The waist-belt of white lawn is bound at the edge with its own material.

The hat worn with this dress is made of white "timbo" straw, lined with black suede and trimmed with a white water-lily and trailing leaves. A charming dress in white lawn noticed a few days ago was embroidered in a red cross-stitch design, about 15 inches deep, round the bottom of the skirt, and slightly embroidered in the same way on the bodice, and the waist-belt of lawn with long ends was edged with red. The whole made a distinctive effect. Embroidered in yellow or faded green, in the same way, it would make an equally charming frock.

Savory Tomato Paste for Sandwiches

Take half a tin of tomatoes (tinned tomatoes are much better for this than fresh ones), place in a saucepan with a fair-sized piece of butter, or margarine, a little grated onion (if liked) and pepper and salt. Allow this to cook gently for a little time until the tomato and onion are cooked. Just before removing from the fire, add an egg previously beaten. Remove from the fire and add about three ounces of grated cheese, three ounces of fine white bread crumbs and a little chopped parsley. Stir thoroughly and press into potted meat jars, covering with oiled butter. This paste should be highly seasoned with pepper.

To Clean a Cloth Coat

Rub soap upon the cuffs and collar. Dip them into boiling hot soapsuds and scrub with a stiff, clean brush. Treat the greasy and dirt spots in the same way. Change the soapsuds for clean, as they get dirty. Wet and brush the whole coat, the right way of the cloth, with fresh soapsuds. When you have got rid of all the spots, add a little alcohol to the water. Stretch the sleeves, pocket holes, cuffs and collar into shape—folding the sleeves as if they had been ironed—also the collar. Lay the coat on a clean cloth, spread on a table or floor and let it get perfectly dry in the shade, turning it over constantly without disturbing the folds. It will look like a new coat.

Pyramid Fruit Sandwiches

Prepare a large and attractive plate by placing a lace-paper dolly over the bottom. Then fold two other lace-paper dollies so as to make a divider for the plate, which will separate it into four quarters or sections. Fasten the angles of the dividers with a small bow of scarlet ribbon. Cut slices of 24-hour-old sandwich bread in ¼-inch slices. Spread lightly with creamed butter. Make a filling of equal parts of stewed mashed figs and orange marmalade. Add to each cupful of this mixture two dozen chopped, canned tart cherries. Press the sandwiches together and then cut them with a fancy cutter. Drain a dozen of the tart cherries, or use preserved cherries. Place a pile of the sandwiches between each section that is partitioned off by the lace dolly, and decorate each pile of the sandwiches with two cherries and place a cherry at each corner of the dolly to give a touch of color. There should be four sandwiches in each pile of the four sections.

An Easy Method of Cooking Kippers

Put the kippers in jar or old jug, heads down, and pour boiling water over them, completely covering them. Put a saucer and weight on top, and leave them for five minutes. They are then cooked. Dish quickly and put a little butter on each. This method is not only a delicious one, but it prevents the odor which usually accompanies the cooking of the kipper.

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The Use of Chinese Designs

STOWED away in many box-rooms are to be found Chinese lacquer boxes, which have at some time contained treasures from the Far East. In the accompanying sketch, the idea of converting one of these— a shawl box—into a work table has been suggested. The table stands 24 inches high and can be made in any seasoned wood and then lacquered. If the box is red and black lacquer, as many are, the table would look particularly well in black. The legs can be made either plain or fretted, as in the design, the box being made to fit into the frame in the same way as chair seats often do. As these boxes are generally 20 inches square, they make spacious tables, and are most convenient for the orderly laying out of one's cottons, wools and so on, which is a joy when one needs to find something in a moment.

The design sketched is from the Chippendale period known as "Chinese Chippendale." Furniture of this type was the vogue in England in the middle of the eighteenth century. The first vogue for this style came largely from France, as Chinese furniture, or drawing of it, must have reached that country toward the end of the seventeenth century. Some lacquer pieces were imported into England by the Dutch, during William III's reign. Such travelers as Sir William Chambers, who made drawings of Chinese buildings around Canton, while traveling in those parts, probably had considerable influence on the style of this period. Certainly the influence of Chinese art on embroidery about this time is marked.

In a great deal of Chippendale work there is a combination of Gothic and Chinese pining or fretted work. It may be possible that the Chinese style was an evolution from Gothic forms.

The Chinese Influence on Embroidery

An idea of the Chinese influence on embroidery, about this time, is given in the sketch of the hanging which has been reproduced from one in the Victoria and Albert Museum, in London. It belongs to the late seventeenth century and is of linen and cotton embroidered in colored worsted. The little pagoda-like building, at the base of the hanging, is typically Chinese in style, as are also the birds and some of the small flowers; and the lines at the foot recall the waves of embroidery seen at the hem of a Chinese robe. The greater part of the design is carried out in cold greens, some almost blue, others of a willow hue, and the veins are worked in brown. The birds are in rose-red and faint yellow, with which the flowers are also tinged, though rose predominates.

"The art of decorative church needlework was the most successful branch of art in England before the Reformation," writes V. W. Magrath in "Decorative Church Needlework from the Conquest to the Reformation"; "those who practiced it as a



A Chinese Lacquer Table and an Embroidered Hanging

IMMIGRANT SHIPS
RACE WITH QUOTAS

Greek Allotment May Be Filled
in First Day—Enforcement
Will Be More Strict

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—Twelve ships are racing into port to get their immigrant passengers in as soon after midnight tomorrow as possible, so that the immigrants may not be turned back because the quota of their country is filled. The law which is causing the ships to race each other, provides that only 20 per cent of the yearly quota of immigrants from a country may be admitted in any one month. It is expected that the Greek quota will be exhausted the first day and that the quotas of several other nations will be filled in the first week.

Great Rush Expected

In discussing the Ellis Island situation, Bryon H. Uhle, assistant commissioner of immigration, said that there would be a tremendous rush at the island beginning Saturday. The corps of helpers has been cut in two and it is expected that the depleted force will take several days to make the necessary examinations of the immigrants. Ellis Island is equipped to accommodate 1500 immigrants with sleeping quarters, and to examine from 1000 to 1200 persons a day. The law regarding the quotas of immigrants will be strictly adhered to, it is said, and careful examination will be made of all who pass.

Among the steamers which it is expected will enter tomorrow night are the President Wilson, from Trieste, with 1012 passengers; the Argentina, coming from Trieste with 196 passengers; the Dante Alighieri, from Genoa and Naples, with 784 passengers; the King Alexander, from Greece, with 1000 passengers; the Conte Rosso, from Genoa and Naples, with 1604 passengers; the Colombo, with 1000 passengers, from Genoa and Naples; the Latvia, from Danzig and Libau, with 1000 passengers; the Vestris, from South America; the Nieuw Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; the Soydzil, from Hamburg; the Paris, from Havre, and the Laconia, from Southampton.

Stricter Law Possible

Rigid enforcement of the immigration laws relating to the quotas of any one country eligible for entrance into the United States in any one month will begin on July 1, the first day of the new fiscal year. And from now on, according to Ellis Island officials, no exceptions to the law will be made. Every immigrant brought here in excess of the month's quota will be sent back immediately, at the steamship company's expense.

The law permits 20 per cent of the quota of any one country to enter in a single month. Last year these quotas were not strictly adhered to, and, as a result, Greece, whose immigration should have covered a minimum of five months, filled her entire quota in less than three months.

The stricter observance of the law in the coming immigration year is expected to pave the way for more stringent legislation. Albert Johnson (R.) of Washington, chairman of the House Immigration Committee, has introduced a bill to cut the quotas for the year beginning July, 1923, from 3 to 2 per cent of the annual figures. His bill would also prevent the entrance of any immigrant not eligible for citizenship.

The Italian Government plans to prevent more of its citizens than the quota provides for from sailing in any one month. It is almost certain, however, that Greece will overstep her quota for July.

INQUIRY SOUGHT
ON WATERWAYS

Chicago Traffic Club May Ask
Congress to Take Action

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, June 29.—Resolutions asking Congress to appoint a commission to investigate the operating feasibility of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep-sea project are to be taken up by the membership of the Chicago Traffic Club of Chicago in open forum.

A two-hour debate followed introduction of the resolutions to the board of directors of the club Tuesday, when Luther M. Walter, traffic attorney, assailed opponents of the waterway plan for their insistence that "it be proved feasible beyond every reasonable doubt," and the claim that it would not be a favorable factor in international trade, but would be a "one-way proposition."

H. C. Gardner, president of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, likewise denied the claims of the East, with the assertion that this is not a local issue but country-wide in scope, and that there is too much "pro-New York and pro-railroad" propaganda being put out against the movement.

Mr. Gardner said the negotiations now pending in New York for the sale of Adirondack power at \$300 per horsepower give an idea of needs in the east. He said that requests for further investigation were but subterfuges for further delay.

J. J. Donovan of the Holland-American League, opposed the issue, saying that the figures covering volume of business and freight rate saving costs were exaggerated. Several other speakers presented their views. Mr. Gardner is devoting almost his entire time to this idea. Formation of an auxiliary society to the Tidewater organization is under way, to have individual and incorporation memberships instead of being limited to memberships by states, as is the parent association.

FAMILY BREAKS SCHOOL RECORD

KINGSTON, N. C., June 29 (Special).—The seven children of Hyman Stadium and wife have attended the public schools here a total of 49 scholastic years. It is reported that never has one of them been tardy. School officials say the family has broken all American records.

"NO MORE WAR" MOVEMENT GAINS
RECRUITS AROUND THE WORLD

Three Cities Interested in 1920; 200 Cities in 1921;
While Eleven Nations Will Participate July 29

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Special Correspondence).—On July 29 the people of 11 nations will raise their voices unitedly in one short pean: NO MORE WAR!

That day will mark the eighth anniversary of the beginning of the World War. For two days countless millions will have those magic words on their lips and before their eyes. America, for the first time, will play its part in this international demonstration against war.

The movement began in 1920, when "No More War" demonstrations were held in three cities on the Continent of Europe. Last year it had spread to 200 cities in France and Germany, and this year 10 European nations and the United States will join in the greatest manifestation of peace sentiment the world ever has seen. Meetings will be held in thousands of cities, towns and villages, speeches made and resolutions passed. Posters bearing the slogan will flame from boardings and on banners hung across the streets, from the windows of stores and houses, and even from taxis and private automobiles. In some cities there will be parades, with floats comparing war and peace.

Committee in London

On Sunday, July 30, "No More War" sermons will be preached to thousands of congregations by ministers who, like Dr. William Austin Smith, editor of The Churchman, have come to believe that war will not be ended until the Christian Church declares "war to be a sin and follows up that declaration with appropriate action." On those two days, July 29-30, telegraph and telephone wires and the post will carry millions of messages from the citizens of these 11 countries to the heads of their governments demanding the abolition of war. Even the air will be vibrant with radio messages of the same tenor.

In London, a central committee has been formed, calling itself the "No More War-International Demonstrations." On this committee are representatives of churches, labor, farmers, service men, women and literature. This committee is a sort of clearing house for distributing the plans for the demonstration to other countries and to local organizations in the British Empire.

Other European countries which have joined in the movement are: France, Germany, Holland, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and Portugal. Besides these, there is a group of women in Spain, trying to get such a movement under way there and another group in Japan is trying to do the same.

Groups in Every State

Every document sent out by the London committee bears this slogan: "The object is to assert the simple overwhelming determination of the people that there shall be no more war."

In the United States the work of organizing the demonstration is in the hands of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, with headquarters here and local groups in nearly every state in the Union. Affiliated with the National Council are many other organizations having a total membership of millions of men and women. Most of these are actively participating to make the Peace demonstration success.

What is the reason for this bombardment for peace, four years after the close of war? Its proponents declare that they have a two-fold object. First it is to impress governments with the universality of opinion that war must be outlawed and its instruments must be abated; and, second, to educate the people against war. They do not think the adults of the present generation, who have experienced the horrors of the last war need to be taught abhorrence of another armed conflict between nations, but what about the children? What are parents and teachers doing to instill opposition to war in the minds of the young? Those are questions which those who are guiding this movement have raised, and by bringing about these international "Peace Holidays" they hope to teach both young and old how to wage peace, to use a phrase coined by Maj.-Gen. John F. O'Ryan.

Must Teach the Children

A newspaper correspondent who has been reporting wars for nearly a quarter of a century said that while he was in Paris watching the Peace Conference, he thought frequently came to him, "What difference does it make what papers these men sign; the final result of this war will depend on what the nations teach their children about it." Somewhere in the schools of Europe, America, and Japan, the next generation will either lead the next generation into war or protect them against it.

A survey of the schools in England, France and Germany has been made to find out what sort of history they are teaching the youth of those countries with respect to the World War. The results are not very encouraging. In Germany, according to Dr. Becker, secretary of the Prussian Ministry of Education, teachers are not allowed to discuss the war. Their history books do not contain a single word about it. He explained that politics is the reason for ignoring the war in the German schools. There are six different parties and each has a different idea about the causes of the events and mistakes. Parents give to their children their own version of the war and if a school book gave a different version the Ministry of Education would be in trouble. Dr. Becker said they have not been able to get even a chronology of the war into the text books states of the important events, because in any arrangement of dates something always creeps in about the inwardness of war which brings denunciation from one or another party leader.

What the German children learn from their parents about the war, will

remain with them permanently, but no one knows what version the parents are giving.

No War History Taught

France has no textbooks about the war either. After the armistice teachers in the French schools began giving little lectures to their pupils about the war, but immediately the Ministry of Education was called upon to suppress them.

Pupils in the English schools are no better off. Although the Government exercises no censorship over school textbooks, as is the case in France and Germany, nevertheless, there are inspectors whose duty it is to advise the local school boards. In England, immediately after the war a number of textbooks on the subject appeared, all written anonymously. Everyone of those books has been thrown out on the recommendation of the inspectors, and as no reliable textbook writer has yet attempted to write a book on the World War, the children of that country also are getting no instruction on that subject in the schools. They, too, are learning the lesson of the war at their parents' knees.

No Correlated Curriculum

In the United States, too, the teachers of the grade schools are groping more or less in the dark. There is no correlated curriculum about the war. As in England, France and Germany, individual teachers are trying to introduce courses in their classes, but there is no generally sanctioned treatment of the subject. The National Educational Association has asked Mr. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments, to address them on the subject at their annual convention. They also have invited him to contribute to their journal.

Mr. Libby urged teachers to read up during the summer so as to increase their knowledge about modern Europe and the Orient, and on the reasons why there must be no more war. He urged the teaching of languages with special reference to discussing the pupils' attention to the masterpieces of literature in the original. He advised English teachers to open up courses on the issues of the Washington and Genoa conferences and kindred subjects.

A few days ago a council of teachers was held in Baltimore. There was discussion of the subject of teaching peace. "The inconsistencies of war are sensed even by the children in our schools," said Miss Julia Abbott of the United States Bureau of Education. "We must try to appeal to the instinct for drama and activity in the children and make the great holidays of peace more than of war, of meaning to them." Mrs. Avery Conoley said that no guns or other warlike toys should be allowed in the schools. "The stories of peaceful civilization, such as that of China, could be taught," she said. "The idea of service, therefore, of constructive work can be made the basis of education, not alone the self-development, which often leads to destruction."

Colleges Fall in Line

Prof. Stanwood Cobb said: "There are three ways in which I try to get the idea of war and the delight of war out of the minds of children. Children talk happily about going out to 'wipe up' another country as if it were a great holiday excursion. I have found it dampens their enthusiasm for 'wiping up Japan,' for instance, if I intimate that other nations might also, in teaching them, when we come to wars I try to have them consider from the standpoint of: How could this war have been avoided? What adjustments could have been made?"

The educational side of the bombardment for peace on July 29-30 is being much stressed both by the London committee and by the National Council which is conducting it in the United States. Children are being organized to take part in it. In some places there will be parades entirely of children and everywhere they are being made a prominent feature of the exercises.

"The spontaneous response which the invitation of the National Council for Reduction of Armaments has met with, both from individuals and affiliated organizations, has been most gratifying," said Mrs. Florence Boeckel today. "There can be no doubt that 'no more war' is a slogan that appeals to the great body of Americans. The time has come when those who are making no effort to overcome war are on the defensive. Reports which we have received from 50 per cent of the colleges of the United States show rapid development in courses of international relations and allied subjects since the World War, their purpose being to give a better understanding on which to build national friendships." G. T. O.

MAINE MAN FOR HEAD
OF SOLDIERS' SCHOOL

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Selection of Edwin G. Dexter, Calais, Me., as president of the Chillicothe, Ohio, Vocational School for Disabled Soldiers, was understood today to have been virtually decided upon by the veterans' bureau. He would succeed J. M. Pritchard, who was said to be on the point of resigning to enter business.

SEARCH FOR 47,000 ALUMNI

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—DeWitt Clinton High School, said to be the world's largest high school, is looking for the addresses of 47,000 of its alumni to invite them to the school's twenty-fifth anniversary celebration in September.



Miss Madeleine Couzens

Daughter of Mayor of Detroit, Mich., Who Sponsored Scout Cruiser Named for That City at Launching at Fore River Yards

DETROIT OFFICIALS
WATCH LAUNCHING

Miss Couzens Names New Scout
Cruiser at Fore River

QUINCY, Mass., June 29 (Special).—City officials of Detroit, with several business men of that city, army and navy representatives, shipping men and friends of the sponsor, gathered at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation for the launching this afternoon of the United States Scout Cruiser, Detroit, latest addition to the fleet.

Miss Madeleine Couzens, daughter of James Couzens, Mayor of Detroit, was sponsor for the new cruiser. The official launching party had luncheon at the Neighborhood Club prior to the ceremonies.

The Detroit is one of 10 similar boats being built throughout the United States, two of which are at the Fore River plant. Four at the Cramp Shipbuilding yards, Philadelphia, and four at the Todd Dry Dock & Construction Company, Tacoma, Washington. As launched, the Detroit is 75 per cent finished. She has 12 Yarrow oil-burning boilers, each one capable of producing 3500 horsepower. The Detroit is 555 feet, 6 inches long and has a beam of 54 feet, 10 inches, a draft of 26 feet and contains a four shaft drive, each drive being operated by three Curtis turbines through reduction gears, developing 90,000 horsepower. The Detroit's maximum speed is 35 knots an hour. Its tonnage is 7100 tons.

J. C. PELLETIER
RESIGNS OFFICE

Removed District Attorney Quits
as K. of C. Advocate

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—Joseph C. Pelletier of Boston, Mass., removed district attorney of Suffolk County, in Massachusetts, has resigned as supreme advocate of the Knights of Columbus, it was announced at the headquarters of the organization today. Mr. Pelletier, in a letter to Supreme Knight James A. Flaherty, asked that the resignation take effect at once. He leaves the office after 15 years' service.

Mr. Pelletier was removed as district attorney by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on Feb. 21, following charges of malfeasance and nonfeasance in office brought by J. Westcott Allen, Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

There were 21 cases against Mr. Pelletier, and the Supreme Court returned a verdict of guilty in eight, not guilty in six, charges supported in one, not proved in five, and conspiracy in one.

Disbarment of Mr. Pelletier was announced on May 8 in a memorandum issued by Judge James B. Carroll of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

DOUBLE USE PLANNED
FOR RIGHT OF WAY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—The possibility of "double-decking" the Long Island railroad branch to Whitestone and College Point, L. I., to connect those points with this city's rapid transit system, was intimated by George McAneny, chairman of the Transit Commission, during an inspection trip of the company's lines within New York City.

The commission has in contemplation the extension of a rapid transit line to Whitestone and College Point, and believes that great economy would result if some arrangement could be made to utilize the Long Island railroad's right of way.

SAN DIEGO PLANNING
NEW SCHOOLHOUSES

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 23 (Special Correspondence).—In an effort to relieve the overcrowded condition in the public schools a proposition to submit a \$1,000,000 bond issue to San Diego voters will be laid before the city board of education at its next meeting. This money would be used to construct a \$500,000 intermediate high school, to establish a new school building at Pacific Beach and to build additions in various rapidly growing parts of the city.

Washington's Passing Show

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, June 28
"GOING HOME for the Fourth!" No one of all the thousands of Americans who have repeated the phrase with pleasant anticipation could say it any more wistfully than Warren G. Harding. When he talks about going to Marion, O., he is not for the moment the President of the United States, with multiplied responsibilities, but just "Main Street" Warren Harding, the nice kind of Main Street, a title conferred upon him with some hint of derision but accepted by him with a touch of pride.

The President and Mrs. Harding would motor to Marion just as they used to do when he was a Senator, he explained, only now that he has advanced officially he cannot plan quite so well as he formerly did—there are many more questions of state which must take first place in his calculations.

The Hardings are going home, not only to celebrate the Fourth but to share in Marion's centennial festivities. It is a great thing for a town to have its illustrious son, head of the Nation, home for its one hundredth birthday. Marion will make the most of it, and so will the illustrious son.

His attention may not have been called to it, but if President Harding motored down from Marion to Fairfield County, Ohio, he would find a grove of one acre in extent which he also could call his own. Almost a hundred years ago an eccentric citizen bequeathed this grove to the Presidents of the United States. No President, to date, has taken advantage of his inheritance, but in earlier days patriotic citizens from Lancaster and the surrounding country were wont to repair thence, listen to the reading of the Declaration of Independence and hear an "oration" on the Fourth of July, the exercises being followed by a "basket picnic."

"A beautiful Lincoln Memorial in Washington is the memorial in stone to Abraham Lincoln, but down in the Cumberland Gap, where Tennessee, Virginia and Kentucky meet, there is a pulsating Lincoln Memorial," said Dr. John Wesley Hill, who is winding up his affairs here with the Prohibition Enforcement Bureau preparatory to devoting all of his time to the Lincoln Memorial University, which is being built on the site of the old University of English, Scotch and Huguenot ancestry chiefly, crude and ignorant, according to standards elsewhere, but splendid material for the making of high-class American citizens.

It is to give these people, among whom there may be potential Lincoln, an opportunity, that the work which Gen. O. O. Howard started has been taken up by others. The boys and girls come afoot or on horseback from many miles around. They are willing to endure what would be considered unbearable hardships by northern students. Their equipment is a little bundle of the plainest clothes. They are willing to reside in shacks. One who had come a long way, when told that there was no place for him, replied: "I didn't come here to get no room, I didn't come here to get no bed, I come here to

CHITA'S ISOLATION WILL END
WITH JAPANESE WITHDRAWAL

Vast Resources Await Commercial Stimulus of Unrestricted Trade in Russian Far East

By GARDNER L. HARDING
The promise given by the Diplomatic Advisory Council of Japan that Japanese troops will be withdrawn from the maritime province of Siberia by Oct. 30 will probably arouse more satisfaction in America than anywhere else. The Diplomatic Advisory Council may be overruled by the Army, but they must have been sure of their position before they made so important and specific an announcement, for the men comprising this unique body belong definitely to Japan's real governing agencies.

Political obstacles absent
Siberia's attitude is another matter. It will take time to heal the antagonisms of the past four years, and Siberia's principal government, that of the Far Eastern Republic, is still truculent with wounded pride and a sense of deep national injustice. The Nicolaevsk massacre was a terrible thing, but it did not justify Japan in dragging a nation, cutting off its chief port by connivance with the separatist Vladivostok government, and putting Russian territory in Saghalien under Japanese military rule; and Secretary Hughes has plainly said so. Americans are still mindful that when Tchitcherina was asked the plain question at Genoa: What relation does the central Soviet government at Moscow consider that it bears to Chita? he answered, "The interests of the (Far Eastern) Republic, as regards its foreign policy, coincide completely with those of the Russian Government." He added, however, that the Far Eastern Republic "is not a Soviet republic, but a state with a parliamentary form of government." None of the entangling obstacles which are holding up trade negotiations with Soviet Russia irritate Chita's foreign commercial negotiations. Unfortunately, the result of Japan's recent policy has been to cut off Siberia from the rest of the world to an extent that has profoundly arrested its development. Japan has lost as much by this policy as anybody else, as she now regretfully sees.

Rich in Coal and Iron

The Chita Government has recently been taking account of some of the exploitable wealth under its jurisdiction, and the totals, under the five main heads of coal and iron, furs, timber and fisheries, amply repay examination. In spite of the rapidly increasing rivalry of oil, coal is still the world's stable motive power, and it has long been known that in the Amur basin vast deposits of the best quality of pitch coal will some day be available. The Russian geologist, Maliavkin, places the total reserve of working coal here at no less than 500,000,000 tons. Most of the coal production of modern Siberia is concentrated in the Maritime Province, where an annual production of 400,000 tons is reported, and in Transbaikalia, where the annual output is now a little less than 300,000 tons. As most of Siberia's imported coal comes from Japan or from mines under Japanese control, Japan has every interest to co-operate in Siberia's industrial future with little danger for the present of being beaten in the fuel market. The only iron deposit now being worked in Siberia is apparently the Ballaginsk deposit. Available resources of the country are immense. In the Ballaginsk field competent engineering estimates have placed the exploitable supply of ore at about 350,000 tons; the entire hilly country of Kurba is one iron deposit, there is a surveyed supply of iron ore in the Amur Province of well over 1,500,000 tons. Siberia is known to be rich in gold, copper, bismuth, silver-lead, zinc and tungsten.

Vast Forest Area

The forest area of the Trans-Siberian Republic is computed at 300,000,000 acres. The country is blessed with probably the greatest network of navigable rivers anywhere in the world, and with a succession of protected harbors at or near their eastern outlets. The four near-by markets of China, Japan, British India and Australia are annually importing timber materials to the amount of \$50,000,000.

The fur and fishery industries have

been more disorganized by the Japanese occupation than any others, but the fur industry has suffered more by the reckless methods than from other cause. The fisheries question has been made the greatest grievance against Japan by the Russian Far East, and in this controversy the Far Eastern Republic has been the accepted voice of all Russians. Japan has claimed the right not only to fish everywhere off the Russian coasts, but is invading the great rivers, like the Amur, and the Russians assert that Japan's policy is to eject Russia from the Pacific fishing business entirely. This will be related by the forthcoming treaty which Baron Katō's policy now makes possible; but the extent of the prize to some extent explains Japan's perceptive efforts to command it; the Pacific coasts of Russia, especially to the north, are the greatest fishing grounds in the world.

The Chita government has governed the country ably, and although the revolutionary spirit is strong, it relapse into Communism has so far been threatened. Siberia has asked for no loans, and needs none apparently; she exhibits the strange spectacle of the rouble at par, or nearly enough so that trade is regular and stable and the country's economic fluctuations are not violent. What she needs is access to the outside world, and with Japan's coming evacuation of Saghalien this seems now on the point of being achieved. Nobody will be the loser from this unbinding of Siberia's opportunities, and nobody will gain more from the new policy than Japan.

KANSAS LOCKS UP
RADICAL LEADERS

Wheat Field Agitators Arrested
and Held as Vagrants

TOPEKA, Kan., June 24 (Special Correspondence).—The organizers of the Industrial Workers of the World are in the Kansas jails as the result of the first week's activities on the part of the special agents of L. T. Hussey, state fire marshal. These organizers, it is declared, came into the State in an attempt to organize the wheat harvest hands.

Two of the men were found with incendiary bombs in their possession. They gave their names as Foltz Johnson and Thomas Peel and were arrested at Hutchinson by W. A. Elstun, chief deputy fire marshal in charge of the investigations.

FEDERAL BUILDINGS
MAY BE GROUPED

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29.—Sites for a new federal building and possibly for a downtown branch post office and a building to house several federal bureaux, have just been inspected by three members of President Harding's cabinet. The new building or buildings, as the architect of the Treasury Department will determine, are to take the place of the old Federal Building on Park Row and Broadway, whose removal has long been urged in order to regain its site for the beautification and enlargement of City Hall Park.

No definite decision was reached by the committee, which is composed of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General and Dr. Herbert Work, Postmaster-General. City officials talked matters over with the committee and accompanied it to the proposed sites, which adjoint that of the new county courthouse at Pearl and Center streets. The area of the proposed site is more than 60,000 square feet, and if additional land is needed, the block to the west may be secured. The choice of the site will depend largely upon the decision of the treasury department architect.

AMERICAN TANKERS BARRED FROM SUEZ

Mr. Edmonds Proposes Retaliation Against British Shipping Through Panama Canal

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, June 29.—Members of the House Merchant Marine Committee are stirred by charges of George W. Edmonds (R.), Representative from Pennsylvania, author of the ship subsidy bill, that Shipping Board tankers would be barred from the Suez Canal under recently approved regulations. Seeing in that act a "well screened source of opposition" to the subsidy plan, Mr. Edmonds intimated that Great Britain probably might be brought to terms through American control of the Panama Canal.

The Suez Canal incident is by no means confined to the question of foreign propaganda directed against the development of an American Merchant Marine of great moment in Congress. Linked with charges that the assistance against the selling of liquor on Shipping Board vessels was only propaganda, to discredit the movement, the two issues will be heard from frequently until final action is taken on the subsidy bill.

As acting chairman of the Merchant Marine Committee, Mr. Edmonds intends to press for an inquiry that will determine the correctness of the alleged discrimination against government ships and certain private American shipping. The matter already has been brought to the attention of the State Department by the American Consul at Alexandria, Egypt. Mr. Edmonds intends to require the State Department to make a definite protest.

He stated that recently published rules of the Suez Canal Company regulate oil tankers going through the canal to be rated under Lloyd's, the Bureau Veritas, the German Lloyd's or the British Corporation of Glasgow. "Conspicuous by its absence from the designated classification societies is the American Bureau of Shipping, which by the Merchant Marine Act of 1920 was made the official classification society of the United States Government," said Mr. Edmonds. "The direct effect of this rule is to debar 577,945 gross tons of Government-owned American tankers, all tankers belonging to the United States Navy Department, and 223,897 tons of privately owned American tankers from the use of the Suez Canal. It should be noted that the British Government itself is the largest single stockholder in the Suez Canal Company, and undoubtedly wields great influence in the management and operation of this canal."

"Fortunately for us we have the control of the Panama Canal, and if the necessity arises, our Government could demand fair treatment in the Suez Canal with every hope of success because of that fact."

The question of selling liquor on Shipping Board vessels is being kept alive, not only by Mr. Edmonds, but by others who claim some representatives are willing to go to the extreme of sinking the entire merchant fleet to stop it.

"It is well known that it is not the profit of the bar," said Mr. Edmonds, "but the loss of passengers owing to the lack of liners. It is making a good thing the greatest danger to the American Merchant Marine."

Despite the vigorous attacks against the crusade by prominent Republicans, the "dry" element in the House is determined that the question of operating floating bars under the American flag shall be settled now and for all time by Congress. It is not believed that the prohibitionists in the House would vote en masse for a bone dry fleet, but enough would support it, if a vote is to be taken, to incorporate such an amendment in the subsidy bill.

WASHINGTON PACTS TO BE EXAMINED BY REPORTERS IN FRANCE

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 29.—The commission on foreign affairs, yesterday, decided, contrary to the opinion of Aristide Briand, to confide to a general reporter and to four special reporters a study of the treaties signed at Washington. One reporter will examine whatever touches the limitation of naval armaments, a second, the protection of neutrals on the sea and employment of the air, the third, the policy in respect of China and the fourth, the Pacific accord. Edward Houlier will make a general report. There are other additional reports to be prepared which have some bearing on the subject, such as projects concerning the Franco-Belgian arrangement to deal with unemployment and the placement of unemployed workers. Recently the Washington Government has pressed France to consider the Washington conventions without further delay and efforts to hasten the vote of ratification are being made. It now appears doubtful, however, whether it will be possible to bring up the subject before vacation. Parliament, according to custom, will rise during the next fortnight. Indeed there is talk in the lobbies of an earlier rising. It seems impossible that the report can be prepared and the question submitted to the Chamber before the national fête day on July 14 and, therefore, the whole matter may go over to October.

FRENCH COMMUNISTS CLASH WITH POLICE

PARIS, June 29.—(By The Associated Press)—A collision between the police and Communists occurred this afternoon in the suburban town of Asnières, provoked by an attempt on the part of the authorities to make a levy at the homes of two Communists who had refused to pay taxes on their salaries.

A considerable force of police, both foot and mounted, and the Republican Guards were called out. The Communists organized a demonstration and appealed to all Communists to assemble in the suburbs to oppose the seizure of the furniture of the delinquents.

Royal Carriages to Be Auctioned

Once the Property of William Hohenzollern

SCHWEVENINGEN, June 29 (By The Associated Press)—Three gala carriages belonging to the aforesaid Emperor William of Germany, to be sold at public auction, were exhibited in the garage of an hotel here today. Hundreds of curious spectators flocked past the archaic vehicles, gazing at the crests of the Hohenzollerns, which adorn the body of the carriages and are also worked into the silver trimmings of the former imperial harness, which will be offered with each carriage.

The bodies of the carriages are painted red and black, and swing on straps, high above the wheels, in much the same manner as George Washington's carriage, which is now at Mt. Vernon, or with the same system of leather springs as the stage coach used in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. The carriages are entered by folding step-ladders, which are closed up and placed underneath when not in use. The carriages are upholstered in white satin and the boxes are draped with cream-colored embroidered covers.

FARM TARIFF BLOC IS SURE OF WINNING

Success of First Senate Skirmish
Convinces Leaders They Can
Get What They Want

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In view of their first sweeping victory, the leaders of the agricultural tariff bloc are confident today of being able to put through the farming schedules almost in their entirety. The victory of yesterday was made possible with the aid of a small group of insurgent Democrats, who obliterated party lines to vote protection for cattle raisers in their own states.

In like manner, the entire meat schedule went through without a hitch. Frank B. Gooding (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the western bloc, was enthusiastic over the results of the first skirmish, and predicted that the farmer would "come into his own," so far as protection is concerned, as the final outcome of the agricultural bloc's efforts.

Despite the denunciation of the insurgent Democrats by certain of their party leaders, the outcry against them is not expected to stop the shift of Democratic votes, since the south, being one of the greatest farming sections of the country, is in sympathy with most of the demands of the agricultural bloc.

Organization will have a great deal to do with the contest as it continues, and the farm bloc is moving straight ahead with machine-like precision. David I. Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, and a member of the Finance Committee, is leading the Democratic fight against the agricultural schedules. He is making a good fight as is possible, but evidently is not being given the assistance he expected from his party.

OUTPUT OF RUBBER MAY BE LESSENER

Held That Industry Demands
Resolute Restriction to Save It

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 29.—The action of the rubber-growers reported from The Hague giving theoretical approval to the proposal for restricting the output of rubber in the Dutch East Indies, to which they had previously been strongly opposed, has had an immediate effect in London. The price of raw rubber at once advanced 1½d. per pound, a rise of over 15 per cent on the previous day's quotations. The prices of the leading rubber shares on the stock exchange advanced in similar manner. It should be remembered, however, that the restriction has only been accepted in theory. The actual details have yet to be worked out.

According to an official of a well-known group of rubber companies, who was interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor representative, the proposal may not prove in practice so acceptable as in theory, and may even be set aside without a trial. The same authority declared that "a resolute restriction of the output is the only thing that can put the rubber industry on its legs again. At present the annual demand only absorbs three-quarters of the annual supply, and there being no immediate prospect of an increased demand the only thing possible is to reduce the supply. Even if this is successfully done (and many are doubtful whether it can be) it will be some time before the demand and supply can be brought together again. Consequently no startling recovery in the industry can be expected at present."

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, June 29.—The Hague meeting of the International Society of Rubber Growers of the Dutch Indies held on Tuesday decided by 383 votes against 125 to invoke governmental action for securing the restriction of rubber production.

The Colonial Department informed the representative of The Christian Science Monitor officially that the Dutch government will first consult the governor-general of the Dutch Indies before taking any steps. Until a short time ago the governor-general was not favorably disposed as was also the case with the Dutch Government, but if there comes a very strong tendency among the rubber growers for such action, the Government may yield.

MRS. HOOPER MAKES PEACE HER BIG ISSUE

Wisconsin Woman, Nominated to
Oppose Senator La Follette,
States Political Views

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 29 (Special)—World peace is the paramount thought of Mrs. Ben Hooper of Oshkosh, named by the Wisconsin Democratic conference as its candidate for United States Senator, the second woman to be so honored in Wisconsin. Unlike the nomination of Mrs. Anna Dickie Olesen by the Democrats of Minnesota, Mrs. Hooper's nomination was entirely unexpected, for until she was called on the telephone Tuesday by Mrs. E. R. Bowler of Sheboygan and asked if she would make the race against Robert M. La Follette, she had not the slightest idea of becoming a candidate.

Mrs. Hooper is well known in Washington, where she worked for years to obtain the vote for women. She is president and was the founder of the Wisconsin League for Women Voters. When the suffrage amendment was indorsed by the Wisconsin Legislature the law makers showed their appreciation of Mrs. Hooper's efforts to obtain its passage by heaping flowers upon her.

Takes Active Part in Business

Mrs. Hooper is a matter of fact business woman and takes an active part in the wholesale grocery firm of Bemis, Hooper & Hayes, of which her husband is a member. Her knowledge of business made her a leader in the Consumers' League movement for fair prices.

She is not a reactionary and she is not a radical. She is a pleasant, sweet-voiced grandmother, without a gray hair in her head. Graciously according an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, she discussed international and national questions with poise and freedom, reserving her opinions only on the soldiers' bonus, prohibition and the proposed repeal of the Esch-Cummins railway regulation law. She promised a carefully prepared statement on these problems as soon as he can find time to formulate her views. She has been known for years as an advocate of prohibition. Discussing the proposed repeal of the United States of the billions loaned to European nations during the World War, Mrs. Hooper said:

Should Give Allies Leeway

I have given the question of war debts a great deal of thought, but my views are just my own. I do think we ought to be willing to give the Allies leeway, provided all the countries pledge themselves not to go to war again or to declare war against any one. I cannot say we should give them what they owe us, unless it is going to be a benefit to the world. I do not believe we should be willing to cancel those debts if we could get a combination of all the countries in the world for permanent peace.

The League of Nations that will bring peace. My supreme view is peace—to get permanent peace in the world, and that is the reason that I am perfectly willing to go into this question. I believe it is of value in securing peace. I was very strong for the League of Nations, and when we did not get that, I would not have been at the Disarmament Conference at Washington. I tried my best to make it a success by traveling over the State and lecturing to women.

Opposed to Child Labor
I am opposed to child labor. I have been always for the advancement of the working woman and have labored for favorable legislation for her, but my supreme effort is to make permanent peace, for everything rests on that. But I will try to do everything I can for the working woman.

I do not approve of a high tariff because it is absolutely hopeless with the situation as it is today. A high tariff will shut out the European market, and I followed the Fordney bill very closely, but it is the highest tariff ever proposed. I do not believe in it.

With regard to Mr. La Follette's proposal to amend the Constitution by invoking the power of the Supreme Court to annul the acts of Congress, I wish to say I approve of the Constitution and certainly do not believe in so amending it.

OHIO CANDIDATE'S CHARGES DENIED

Attorney-General Says He Is
Not Taking Part in Election

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Charges of Charles L. Knight (R.), Representative from Ohio, and a candidate for Governor of that State, that "high ups" in Washington have "ordered" the nomination of Carmi Thompson as Republican candidate for Governor and have diverted efforts of federal officeholders in the State to that end, met a sharp denial today by Harry M. Daugherty, Attorney-General of the United States.

The charges were contained in a letter addressed to Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury. Congressman Knight accused Mr. Daugherty of "being the federal power behind Mr. Thompson." He also said that collectors of internal revenue, who come under Mr. Mellon's department, have been ordered to work for Mr. Thompson's election. He named Carl P. Rutzahn, collector at Cleveland, and Frank E. Schmiedel, chief deputy at Akron, as issuing orders upon instructions from "higher ups." The Attorney-General's statement follows:

I have no time to think of, discuss or discuss politics. Unless I change my mind about it I shall not make a political speech during my incumbency as Attorney-General. All stories to the effect that I am taking a single hour away from the public business to discuss politics are like many other suggestions, malicious and otherwise, for purposes other than those appearing on the face of the publications.

Any statement to the effect that I have given instructions to any Government employees to take any part in politics is false. I issue instructions only to employees in the Department of Justice and my instructions to employees to this department are to give their best constant attention to public business.

Milligram of Radium Costs "Only" \$100

Gram of Element Needs 250
Tons Ore, Hauled 2700 Miles

NEW YORK, June 28 (Special Correspondence)—A cut in the price of radium from \$120 to less than \$100 a milligram has been made possible by the lowering of freight and haulage rates and labor costs, according to an announcement of the United States Radium Corporation.

Two hundred and fifty tons of carnotite ore produce only one gram of radium. This ore is mined in Colorado and must be hauled 57 miles from the mine to the railroad, and then shipped 2700 miles by railroad to the extraction plant at Orange, N. J.

MR. McCUMBER HAS LEAD IN PRIMARIES

Nonpartisans Claim Rural Districts
Will Overturn Presidential Indications

FARGO, N. D., June 29 (By The Associated Press)—Porter J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, led Lynn J. Frazier, former Governor, slightly less than 2 to 1 when the vote for the Republican nomination for United States Senator in 81 precincts out of 2064 in North Dakota in the primaries yesterday had been tabulated today. The vote then stood: McCumber, 15,252; Frazier, 8412. Ormsby McHarg, the third candidate, had 491.

The vote in the same number of precincts for the republican nomination for Governor gave Gov. E. A. Nestos 19,634; B. F. Baker, Nonpartisan, 7668; H. L. Stegner, 186.

With Mr. McCumber leading nearly 2 to 1 on the face of these early returns, the Fargo Courier-News, organ of the Nonpartisan League, declared the nomination of Mr. Frazier and the success of the entire league state ticket seemed assured.

This claim was based on an apparent falling off of 25 per cent in the vote cast in the larger cities where the independent strongholds were, and early indications that the rural vote would come more nearly up to the standard set in the recall election last fall. It is in the rural districts that the league is strongest.

Independent leaders were withholding definite claims early today until they could see the trend the vote would take in the rural districts. The Fargo Forum, an Independent Republican paper, declared in a number of city precincts where the league had won in the recall election, they had been defeated and that no corresponding overturn for the Independents had been noted in available returns. The Courier News claims that the "comparatively small lead now held by the Independents will vanish when the rural districts start coming in more fully, and be converted into a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000 for the Nonpartisan League."

"Every indication points to a complete ticket indorsed by the Farmer-Labor forces," the paper says. "If the independent forces were successful it would be tantamount to election, whereas if the league candidates win in the Republican contests, the Independent Republican forces will throw their weight in the fall election to the Independent Democratic candidates, under present plans."

Washington Sees Defeat for McCumber in Returns

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Returns filtering in from the North Dakota primary at noon today indicate that Porter J. McCumber, veteran Republican chairman of the Finance Committee, is making a losing fight for renomination to the Senate against L. J. Frazier, former Governor and Nonpartisan League candidate.

McCumber's early lead in the principal cities, his strong fort, stands at two to one, when he should be running at least three or four to one ahead in order to assure nomination, according to Edwin F. Ladd, Nonpartisan League Senator from North Dakota.

On the basis of this showing in territory that is conceded by the Nonpartisan League forces, Mr. Ladd feared that Mr. McCumber would be defeated by a margin of at least 10,000 votes.

McCumber's silence today was taken to be an indication that he realizes that the vote will be decidedly close. It was understood here that the manager of the independent Republicans, who failed to indorse Mr. McCumber, has conceded that Mr. Frazier is the nominee on the face of early returns. Mr. McCumber's friends, however, do not concede this.

The fact that the country vote is reported to be heavy, while only a light vote was cast in the cities, where Mr. McCumber is strongest, looks unfavorable for the Senator's chances. "Old Guard" Republicans regarded with dismay today the gradual cutting down of Mr. McCumber's lead in the early returns. His defeat would be regarded as a blow to the Nonpartisan League and the recent Progressive victories in Indiana, Pennsylvania, and Iowa, though the issues in the North Dakota primary are more local than national.

\$4,942,500 BREWERY SOLD FOR \$588,000

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29 (Special)—The Lemp Brewery, a widely known establishment in bygone days when St. Louis made much beer was sold late yesterday at public auction.

The establishment consists of 18 buildings of various size covering 14 acres of ground in South St. Louis. The appraised value of the property was \$4,942,500. The price paid at the auction was \$588,000. The property was sold in six parcels, the true identity of purchasers being hid behind the name of a single corporation. This time what future use will be made of the plant.

RECRUITS NEEDED FOR LIBRARY WORK

Shortage of Training Schools and
Lack of Juvenile Experts De-
plored by Association

DETROIT, Mich., June 29 (Special)—Addresses on and resolutions in favor of better binding and workmanship in book manufacture, more librarians' schools throughout the country, an increase in the number of children's librarians, and wider use of books among institutions and hospitals, were topics discussed here last night and today by delegates to the forty-fourth annual convention of the American Library Association.

The council of the association adopted a resolution that it "indorse the bookbinding committee's efforts to better the materials and workmanship employed by publishers in their editions."

"A great many of the books published recently," said the council, "have such cheap cloth bindings that they are very unsatisfactory for library use and would fall apart after being in circulation only a few weeks. Librarians have made numerous complaints to the publishers, who have defended themselves by the argument that it was a war-time necessity, whereas the librarians on investigating established the fact that the use of better cloth in most cases would increase publishing costs not more than 5 cents a volume."

More Schools Are Urged

Judson S. Jennings, of the Seattle Public Library, urged more schools for librarians, higher salaries for librarians, and a broader knowledge on the part of the public concerning the nature, opportunities and demands of library workers. He said:

There are only 12 library schools in the country, located in eight states; there are no library schools of approved standing. To secure training in one of the best schools residents of these 40 states must go far from home at considerable expense. In many cases this expense is prohibitive, and we lose desirable recruits. If I am right in this assumption then I think the American Library Association and the Association of American Librarians should operate in urging the establishment of additional schools in sections where they seem to be most needed.

Sarah C. N. Bowles, assistant secretary of the association, addressing the Children's Librarian Association, asked, "Where are we to find enough children's librarians to take charge of the rapidly growing children's work in the libraries of the country?"

"Every day requests come to the American Library Association to fill such positions. Only a very small percentage of these requests can be met, as children's librarians are not trained in sufficient numbers or fast enough to meet the demand. Graduates of the two schools specializing in it, the Carnegie Library School of Pittsburgh and the Library School of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, have places waiting for them as soon as their courses are completed, but this is only a drop in the bucket."

Would Attract Young Men

Librarianship and library schools have not appealed strongly to the vigorous, progressive, masculine leaders among young men, said W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington. He urged higher salaries to attract such men, especially away from the library profession's closest competitor, school teaching. "Our profession," said Mr. Henry, "has come to be looked upon as a woman's profession, not only for the large percentage of womanly women engaged in it, but also, and quite as much so, because of the large per cent of ladylike men who are numbered within our ranks."

Frederick W. Melchior, editor of the Publishers' Weekly and executive secretary of the National Association of Booksellers, said last night that the center of English publishing is shifting from England to New York. "The English publishing industry," he explained, "is largely because 70 per cent of English-speaking people are on this continent and 60 per cent in the United States."

RATE WAR STARTS IN COAST TRADE

Freight Charges Lowered Following Conference Break

NEW YORK, June 29.—What is described as a "modified rate war" with virtual open rates in all inter-coastal commerce, was declared here yesterday when members of the inter-coastal freight conference decided they would "stick together and meet rate cuts individually." This action was taken at a meeting called to consider the situation precipitated by the withdrawal of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company from the conference Tuesday.

The break was followed Tuesday by a general lowering of rates 20 to 25 per cent, though the lines affected would not give out their schedules. Each company was acting on its own initiative and there was a wide divergence in quotations.

The break means that the conference practically is dissolved. It was explained, and its remaining members will not only act as necessary to keep all informed of each other's actions. The break already had resulted in abandonment of the proposed discussion of the Shipping Board in the cases of Tacoma, Providence and other ports. Cities charging discrimination will hereafter negotiate direct with the line companies. Instead of through the Shipping Board, it was said.

POSITION OF MR. WINSLOW

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Special)—Friends of Samuel E. Winslow (R.) Representative from the Worcester District of Massachusetts, are engaging in correcting in degree an impression that has gained credence to the effect that Mr. Winslow will not be a candidate for re-election this fall. He says that he has not authorized any statement to this effect. The impression created is that he has been debating the question with his own mind and has not reached a definite conclusion.

CLUB WOMEN'S ART EXHIBITS TRAVEL FROM COAST TO COAST

Will H. Hays Tells Federation Film Producers Now Are
on Trial but Public Can Clean "Movies"

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., June 29 (Special)—Several loan exhibits on art have traveled from coast to coast under the direction of the Art Division of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, according to the report by Mrs. Walter S. Little of Bridgewater, Mass., to the biennial convention of the federation in session here.

"It is impossible to estimate the good which these exhibits have done, going into towns where there is no permanent art display of any kind," said Mrs. Little today. "During the last year our pottery exhibit has visited 25 places, slides of paintings have gone into 25 communities, our prints of pictures into 73 places, and our collection of home and garden clubs into 145 towns, a total of 265 localities. Civic industrial and school art displays have been added during the last year. The total of towns which have been benefited."

"Clubs and local federations have done much individual work. Twelve state federations have had temporary or rotary exhibits of paintings, one federation is working for a state art museum, another for paintings and sculptures to be placed in public buildings and another sends deserving artists on a sketching trip each year."

Legislation and home demonstration work featured today's convention program. The delegates discussed the organization of legislative councils uniting the work of the various women's organizations in every state. With Mrs. Edward Franklin White, Assistant Attorney-General of Indiana and chairman of legislation of the federation, presiding, state chairmen of legislation discussed the problem of legislation. Addresses were made by Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States; John B. Andrews, who spoke on workmen's compensation; Thomas Sterling, United States Senator from South Dakota, on civil service, and Raymond Robins of Chicago on the outlawry of war.

Women's Citizenship Rights

The responsibility of the individual woman citizen for law making and law enforcement was the theme of the annual report of Mrs. White. She said:

A woman citizen's relation to the enactment of laws is just what she wants to make it. She violates no law if she is utterly indifferent to the enactment of legislation, good or bad, but she is certainly not a citizen if she exercises her greatest privileges of citizenship if she is thus indifferent. Theoretically the franchise gave women no more power to direct legislation than before, except that it made them eligible to legislative offices, but in practice it gives them greatly increased power, for back of a woman's request, nay, standstill, and back of her vote stands her club or her organization.

Assuming that we are not unmindful of the wonderful opportunity we have for the accomplishment of reform, for the wise and economical administration of government, how shall we express our interest in the enactment of laws? First, in the selection of good representatives. Know who they are; where they stand; how they will be likely to vote on general topics, and exactly how they will act on special subjects. Do your part also in the selection of good representatives and senators, good councilmen, good county commissioners.

Must Take Personal Interest
Your duty as a voting citizen begins long before the primaries when you begin to select your candidates—it follows along to the election, and after the election.

If laws are not enforced, you are responsible. When you lag, law enforcement officials will lag; when you agitate they will get busy. Take individual interest and individual steps, and control legislation through your subjects. Do your part also in the selection of good representatives and senators, good councilmen, good county commissioners.

Test of Film Sincerity
A home demonstration agent in every county was the slogan for the conference presided over this afternoon by Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Jacksonville, Fla., first vice-president of the federation.

The films which are now being made are the test of the sincerity of the industry in its claim that it will do better things, declared Will H. Hays in an address last evening. "Responsibility for the pictures now being made by the members of our association cannot be avoided," he said. "They will be the proof either of our honesty of purpose or of our failure; they will be the proof either of our ability to correct our evils ourselves or of our inability to run our own business."

Referring to censorship, Mr. Hays said: "The people of this country of course are against censorship fundamentally—against censorship of press, against censorship of pulpit, against censorship of pictures. But just as certainly is this country against wrongdoing, and the demand for censorship will fail when the reason for the demand is removed."

Duty of the Producers

There is one place and one place only, he said, where the elimination can be accomplished successfully, and "that is at the point where and when the pictures are made." "It can be done then and there," he declared. "There is no twilight in this matter. Right is right, and wrong is wrong. The corrections can be made, and the highest standards of art, taste and morals can be achieved, and it is primarily the duty of the producers to do it."

Mr. Hays flung a challenge to his hearers in these words. "We will not be stopped, mark you, nor will we be deterred either by any possible machinations or obstacles developed or planted by any interest that might from any wrong purpose want to prevent the success of our effort, or by those who with good motives yet mistaken judgment, expecting too much quickly, would unconsciously put barriers in our way."

He pointed out the work which individuals can do for better films by giving patronage to good pictures and withholding it from bad pictures. Cleaning up the movies he said "is not a one man job, nor the job of one group. It is the multitude's job and in doing it there is work for all."

Politics and culture clashed at the convention today and politics met with defeat. During the 10 days' sessions political problems have struggled for a place on the crowded program with music, art, home economics and literature. Today resolutions of pressing political import filled the few minutes allotted to them and threatened the time of speakers on cultural topics. Then the delegates rallied to the call of Mrs. Robert B. Burdette of Pasadena, Cal., who said, "the strength of the federation lies in the fact that it has never been used either politically or commercially."

Refrain From Criticism
On these grounds they refused to pass resolutions which might be construed as criticism of those in authority in the government or in high places elsewhere.

The first open indication that the convention was disinclined to criticize the Federal Administration at Washington came today when a civil service resolution was introduced by the committee was laid aside and a mild and inoffensive affirmation of the theory of civil service was substituted and passed.

The substitute resolution was introduced by Mrs. J. A. Peloubet of New Jersey and the fight for it was led by Mrs. Frank W. Dodson of Iowa, charge of national organization for the National Republican Committee.

"Are we afraid to say what we know to be true, that an attack is now being made on the civil service?" demanded Miss Mary Garrett Hay of New York, speaking against the substitution. "I am not speaking in a partisan way," she declared. "The attack is being made by both political parties. The body shall go on record as against the spoils system."

With 493 delegates voting the substitute was carried, 201 to 138.

PARIS TO INCREASE CONTROL OF BANKS

No Intention, However, of Ex-
pelling Foreign Bankers

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 29.—Not the smallest anxiety is felt by American bankers in Paris at the somewhat misleading reports which suggest that the Government is about to prohibit foreign banks. This is an old story. It is true that a certain section of French bankers look upon foreign competitors, whose methods are perhaps more efficient, with disfavor. It is true that a Government commission is drawing up a report in which recommendations of stricter control are made.

But as may well be imagined, no modern government would pass legislation expelling from a country bona fide bankers of foreign origin, especially when they have been practicing their profession without the smallest complaint for a long time and have, in the mother country, an immense parent organization to which even governments are indebted and whose services may be seriously required.

Moreover, absurd as such measures would be on the business side, France would surely be the last country in the world to renounce the traditions of ordinary hospitality. Therefore, any statements to the contrary will be dismissed. The American banks, like British banks of high reputation, are perfectly safe and no responsible banker over here is worrying.

It is possible that eventually some kind of authorization will have to be obtained but this could not be refused, except on good grounds, and would be designed to exclude certain mushroom foreign bankers who take advantage of the existing law.

In any case inquiries by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent reveal the fact that there is amusement and no alarm in foreign banking circles of a serious character, at the suggestions that they will be suddenly turned out of the country, or put under restrictions.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

CHAOTIC STATE
OF THE SOVIET
MONEY SITUATIONDifferent Kinds of Rubles All
Over Russia With Vary-
ing Values

MOSCOW, (Special Correspondence)—According to the several publications on the situation of Russian money, it is patent that this question is looked upon as one of inflation policy, carried through an absurdum. Some economists agree that momentarily the bartering trade is prevailing in Russia, which shows the matter under another point of view. The core of the problem is this, that Russia has a great quantity of rubles spread among the population and that all of them have a different value, notwithstanding the fact that the Soviet Government only acknowledges the Soviet ruble as the sole legal currency.

People Decide Value

The basis on which the population values this or that ruble, at a higher or lower rate, proves that most people instinctively value the money on a theoretically established point of view. No governmental edict will therefore be able to fix the value of the money circulated among the population.

The following are sundry principal quantities in Russia and the Ukraine: In Russia, Tzar rubles of 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3 and 1 units; Duma rubles of 1000 and 500 units; so-called Kerensky rubles of 20 and 40; rubles of the Wrangel Government; rubles of Rostock on the Don; Odessa City rubles; in the Ukraine, Karbovanec rubles of 1000, 100, 10 and 50, Hryvni rubles of 2000, 1000, 500 and 100, besides smaller notes of no great importance.

Tzar Rubles Valued Highly

In spite of the different governments which have ruled Russia for a longer or shorter time, the Tzar ruble has always maintained a high value and has been most treasured. In the year 1918, Petliura succeeded in the Ukraine, to utilize the general enthusiasm for the Ukrainian movement and the confidence in the Ukrainian Government in order to exchange the Tzar ruble for the Karbovanec one, at the rate of 70 per cent. It is rather remarkable that a portion of the Ukrainian population went over to the Karbovanec ruble and was followed by a part of the peasants. This lasted only for a short time, however, to enable Petliura to start a state treasury.

Every kind of Tzar ruble has a different value. The 100-ruble note, which was not printed by the Soviet Government, was quoted 100 per cent higher than the 500 ones. Recently this difference disappeared, when the Soviet Government produced these 100-ruble notes in large quantities. Five hundred-ruble notes are relatively received and at a much lower rate, because a quantity of fictitious notes are circulating and the people cannot distinguish the genuine from the false. Smaller notes are cheaper at 10 per cent and more, because of the difficulty of exchanging them in larger quantities. Of the Duma rubles, issued by the Duma in 1917, which represent nearly the sixth of the value of the Tzar ruble, the 1000-ruble notes are very much dearer than the 250 ones, because on the 1000-ruble notes alone the Duma has been pictured.

Each Régime Has New Money

The Kerensky rubles, little bits of paper without serial or number, were issued in great sheets, which were to be clipped off if necessary. These Kerensky rubles were looked upon, in 1918 and the beginning of 1919, as a money of meaner value; they are now, however, in comparison with the Soviet ruble, of a high value. The notes issued by the Don Government, which was supported by the Entente and which fought the Bolsheviks, were treated in the beginning as rather valueless money, which was only forcedly accepted. These are perhaps the only notes that have not as yet outweighed the Soviet ruble, and are even quoted at a lower rate.

The Karbovanec ruble of the Skropadski Government, which were officially on equal terms with the ruble, could only maintain their currency as long as the Skropadski domination lasted, and were afterward reluctantly received for payment. The Hryvni ruble issued by the Government of Petliura, and the Karbovanec ruble, one Karbovanec ruble, were greedily accepted. The reason why Ukrainian currency was preferred was this: Karbovanec rubles were treasury notes; Hryvni rubles, on the contrary, were state notes with a stipulated gold value. The peasants, therefore, argued, for the Hryvni ruble, for the Karbovanec ruble, only the Treasury. The state cannot be stolen away; it exists and will continue to exist; the Treasury, on the contrary, can be gutted and, moreover, no one knows what it contains.

Peasant Is the Arbitrator

These complications show the difficulty the money problem of Russia offers and that it should not be judged at all as that of other states. The edict of the Soviet Government, by which sundry kinds of currency not issued by itself, were put out of circulation can be nothing but problematic. The quantities of the issues of sundry governments, treasured up by the Russian and Ukrainian populations, cannot be undone by a single stroke of the pen. The larger part of the population value the issues of the non-existing governments higher than those of the actual one. It is a hard question to solve, but it must be met, because no foreigner can now enter into any serious enterprise because of the present chaotic situation of the Russian money situation. The entire country population remains out of the reach of the Soviet Government. In Russia, therefore, the principle generally prevails, that he who has to pay in the currency the peasant who wants to buy from the peasant demands.

SPECIALTIES ARE
FEATURES OF THE
LONDON BOARD

LONDON, June 29.—Specialties were strong features on the stock exchange today, and the markets generally were well maintained. Reports about threatened labor troubles on railroads in the United States had unfavorable effect on dollar descriptions. Repurchases helped home rails.

Argentine rails scored further gains with the feeling cheerful. The gilt-edged list was steady. French loans were quiet around previous levels. Oil shares again moved within narrow limits, with changes mixed. Royal Dutch was 39½, Shell and Transport 4 11-16, and Mexican Eagle 37-16.

Kaffirs were firm and in brisk demand because of declining costs on the Rand. Industrials were firm in spots. Hudson Bay was 613-16. Profit-taking led to a reaction from the top in the rubber group.

Consols for money 57½. Grand Trunk 1½, De Beers 11½, Rand Mines 2½. Money 1½ per cent. Discount rate—Short bills 2½ per cent; three months' bills 2½ per cent.

BANK OF ENGLAND
WEEKLY REPORT

LONDON, June 29.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows these changes:

	June 29	June 22	Change
Total reserve	£24,348,000	£15,612,000	+£8,736,000
Circulation	123,048,000	127,000,000	-£3,952,000
Bullion	128,946,000	63,000	+£128,883,000
Other assets	75,725,000	1,076,000	+£74,649,000
Other debts	113,082,000	1,821,000	+£111,261,000
Public funds	16,347,000	145,000	+£16,202,000
Govt securities	43,221,000	4,192,000	+£39,029,000

Decrease.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 18.50 per cent, compared with 18.75 per cent last week. Clearings through London banks for the week were £569,772,000, compared with £727,303,000 last week and £597,828,000 this week last year.

BALTIMORE &
OHIO'S EARNINGS

The Baltimore & Ohio road's estimated net corporate income for the six months to end July 31, next, is \$4,392,807 after taxes and charges. After allowing for the preferred stock dividend of \$1,177,263, the estimated surplus is \$3,215,544, equal to \$2.11 a share outstanding \$151,945,588 common stocks.

The income account for six months, partly estimated, is as follows: Net operating income \$14,333,963, other income \$2,881,441, gross income \$17,215,404, interest, rentals, etc. \$12,822,797, net corporate income \$4,392,807, preferred dividends \$1,177,263, surplus, partly estimated, \$3,215,544.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:
Call loans—Boston 4½%, New York 4½%, 4½%
Outside com'l paper 4½%
Yield money 4½%
Customers' com'l 4½%
Indiv. ex. dis. 4½%
Today Yesterday
Bar silver in New York 70½c 70½c
Bar silver in London 36½d 36½d
Mexican dollars 53½c 53½c
Bar gold in London 99s 99s
Canadian ex. dis. 1% 1%
Domestic bar silver 99½c 99½c

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4½%	4½%
New York	4½%	4½%
Philadelphia	4½%	4½%
Cleveland	4½%	4½%
Richmond	4½%	4½%
Chicago	4½%	4½%
St. Louis	4½%	4½%
Kansas City	4½%	4½%
Minneapolis	4½%	4½%
Dallas	4½%	4½%
San Francisco	4½%	4½%
Amsterdam	4½%	4½%

Clearing House Figures

Exchanges—Boston New York
Year ago today \$4,581,575 \$41,200,000
Balances—Boston New York
Year ago today \$15,822,937 \$4,000,000
P. R. bank credit—Boston New York
Year ago today \$15,822,937 \$4,000,000

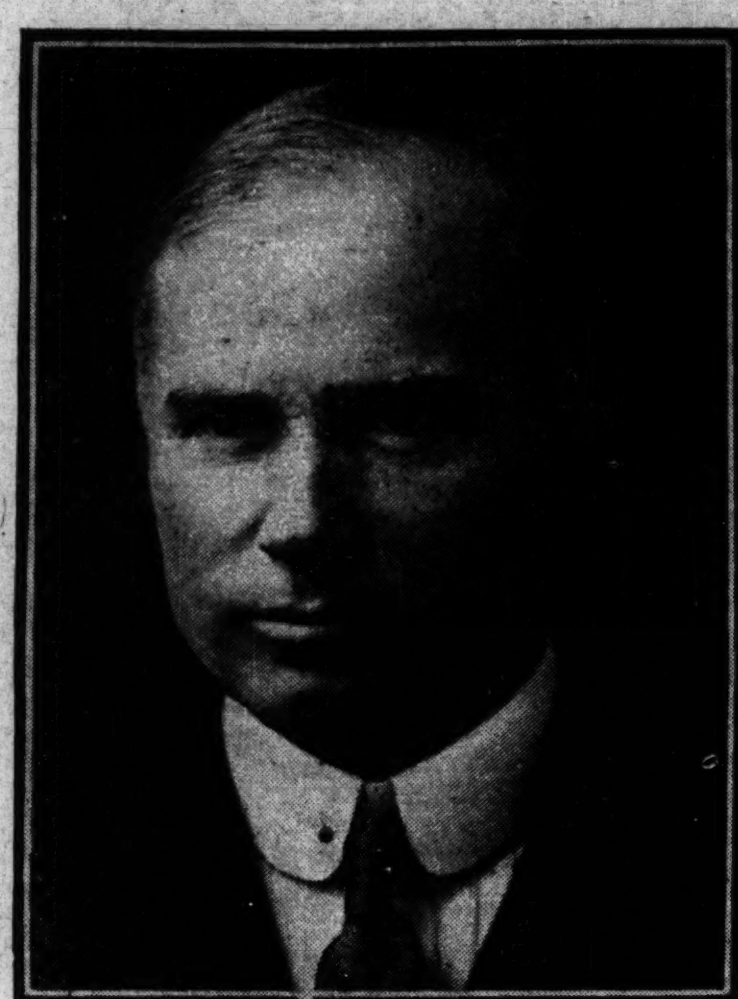
Acceptance Market

	Current	Previous	Parity
Spot, Boston delivery	\$4.40½	\$4.40	\$4.848
Prime eligible banks	4.40½	4.40	4.848
60-90 days	3.80	3.80	4.02
30-60 days	3.80	3.80	4.02
Under 30 days	3.80	3.80	4.02
Low 30 days	3.80	3.80	4.02
60-90 days	3.80	3.80	4.02
30-60 days	3.80	3.80	4.02
Under 30 days	3.80	3.80	4.02
Low 30 days	3.80	3.80	4.02

Foreign Exchange Rates

	Current	Previous	Parity
Sterling	\$4.40½	\$4.40	\$4.848
France	8.36	8.36	19.3
Belgium	8.36	8.36	19.3
Switzerland	1.23	1.23	26.8
Spain	16.12	16.12	26.8
Italy	3.15	3.15	19.3
Japan	1.23	1.23	26.8
China	1.23	1.23	26.8
India	1.23	1.23	26.8
South Africa	1.23	1.23	26.8
Argentina	1.23	1.23	26.8
Uruguay	1.23	1.23	26.8
Chile	1.23	1.23	26.8
Colombia	1.23	1.23	26.8

*1913 average 32.44 cents per rupee.



Photograph by Paul Thompson, New York

Daniel Willard

THE president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company began his railroad career as a section hand on a Vermont road a year after his graduation from the High School at Windsor, Vt. He had attended the Massachusetts Agricultural College for two terms but, unable to afford further education, started in to learn railroading. In four months' time he was a fireman, and two years later was made an engineer.

When there seemed to be no opportunity for further advancement he went to work for the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern in Indiana. A period of slack business cost him his position, and the best he was able to do was to obtain a place as brakeman with the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie, which was then in the process of construction. By dint of hard work he was promoted successively to mechanical foreman, general foreman of a section of the road, train master, and finally to assistant superintendent.

For eight years he remained assistant superintendent and it looked as though there was little chance for further promotion. He used his time to good advantage, however, making a thorough study of railroading so that when his opportunity finally came in the form of an offer in 1899 to take charge of the maintenance of way equipment of the Baltimore & Ohio, and he was ready for the position. Two years later when Fred D. Underwood was elected president of the Baltimore & Ohio he requested Mr. Willard to go with him as his assistant. Within a year Mr. Willard was made vice-president and general manager.

Not long afterward James J. Hill offered him a position as vice-president in charge of operations of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Mr. Willard was elected to his present position in 1910.

JAPANESE BONDS
FINDING FAVOR
WITH AMERICANS

New Issue 4½/2s Said to Be
Strongly Protected by Tokio
Government

NEW YORK, June 29.—Japanese Government 4½s, first and second series due in 1925, are the most strongly secured short-term government bonds traded in on the New York Stock Exchange. They are a direct obligation of Japan.

The first 4½s sell around 92, the second 4½s around 91, both yielding about 6½ per cent to maturity. The difference in price is due to the five months difference in maturity.

There has been considerable buying lately in these two issues. Swiss, French and English bankers, who are admittedly keen in their security purchases, have been accumulating these bonds. Japan, despite the recent business depression, is in a strong financial position. Circulation of 1,240,000,000 yen as of March 1, 1922, was covered by gold in the Bank of Japan to the extent of 1,223,000,000 yen, a reserve of 98½ per cent.

There also has been an accumulation from Japanese sources. It seems probable that Japan will take advantage of the world money situation and her strong position to refund these obligations, possibly a year or more prior to their maturity in 1925.

Although these bonds are issued in pounds sterling, they are payable at the fixed rate of \$4.87, so that fluctuation in exchange does not affect their value. It is expressly provided that principal and interest shall be paid as well in time of war as peace, whether the holder be subject to a friendly or hostile state. Japan during the war paid coupons on German stamped bonds in dollars upon presentation at the Yokohama Specie Bank at New York.

The following table compares prices and yields of various government short term securities traded in on the New York Stock Exchange:

Bond	Price	Yield
Argentine 7s, 1927	100	7.00%
Belgian 6s, 1925	102	5.25%
Canadian 5s, 1926	99	5.25%
Chile 8s, 1926	102	7.40%
Japan 4½s, February, 1925	92	6.875%
Japan 4½s, July, 1925	91	6.975%

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK (Special).—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	June 29	June 22	June 20
Wheat, No. 1 spring	1.60	1.72	1.57½
Wheat, No. 2 red	1.31	1.26½	1.47
Oats, No. 2 yellow	.77½	.78½	.76½
Oats, No. 2 white	.47	.49½	.47½
Flour, Minn. pat.	7.75	8.50	9.25
Lard, prime	12.30	12.00	11.40
Pork, mess	28.50	28.50	24.00
Beef, family	15.50	15.50	19.00
Sugar, gran	6.20	6.50	5.20
Iron, No. 2 Phil	27.32	26.20	25.50
Silver	.70½	.71½	.59
Lead	31.00	31.50	29.00
Tin	13.75	13.75	12.75
Copper	16	14½	12
Rubber, rib sm. shts.	22.10	21.50	11.75
Cotton, Mid Uplands	35.00	35.00	37.00
Steel billets, Pitts.	.06½	.06½	.04½
Printed cloths	.65	.60	.425
Zinc	.65	.60	.425

NEW BURROUGHS STOCK

DETROIT, June 28.—Stockholders of the Burroughs Adding Machine Company met on July 11 to vote on an issue of \$16,000,000 preferred and 500,000 shares of no-par common stock. The company says the action is to "increase its capital, based on expanded business." The present capital is \$24,750,000 one-class stock of \$100 par value.

ARGENTINA IN
FIRST PLACE IN
LINSEED OUTPUTDiscovery of Rains as to Soil
Has Brought About Displacement
of United States Leadership

BUENOS AIRES, (Special Correspondence).—The Argentine linseed market is one of the most interesting and at the same time one of the least known with which United States interests come in contact. Buenos Aires holds first place as the barometer of the world's linseed trade. Argentine farmers are supplying more and more of the United States linseed requirements year by year as the United States linseed production steadily declines, and the Argentine Republic today is furnishing half the linseed production of the world, exclusive of Russia, and Russia for the moment is a commercial factor. The United States plays a very important part in this market and is one of the biggest buyers of Argentine linseed.

Duluth Loses First Place

For many years Duluth, Minn., was the world's basic linseed market because of its proximity to the linseed-producing areas of the United States and its location at the head of navigation on the Great Lakes. The linseed of the United States, however, is grown largely on virgin soil and as the available areas of these new lands were reduced year by year the United States crop declined steadily until the United States has become a heavy importer, while the Argentine crop remains stable year after year and has become the chief element in determining world linseed prices and the Buenos Aires market has developed into the world's most important barometer for reflecting the prevailing conditions of supply and demand.

Linseed produces about one-third of its bulk in oil and two-thirds in cake or meal. The heavy American buying of Argentine linseed is the result of the American demand for the oil, which is a component in varnishes, greases, of paint, varnish, water-proofing materials, soap, some kinds of butter substitutes, roofing, linoleum, and other articles. By a process too expensive for use in times of peace, linseed oil also yields a small percentage of nitroglycerine. This American demand for linseed oil has resulted in 94,512 tons of linseed being shipped to the United States from Argentina during the first five months of this year. This was twice the quantity sent to either of the next two biggest buyers and more than one-fourth the total exports during the five months.

European interest in Argentine linseed, on the other hand, centers in the meal and cake which are consumed by cattle, because they raise the protein content of the rough winter fodder. In the United States, the oil is considered the principal product and the meal and cake by-products, whereas, in Europe the importance of these products is reversed.

Several American buyers of linseed keep their own representatives or their own local organizations in Argentina, and although the activities of these linseed receivers do not often come to public notice, the peculiarities of the trade in Argentina are such that these men come into closer contact with the people of the land than do any other foreign representatives. Instead of receiving the linseed in elevators, as in the United States, the buyers in Argentina receive it direct from the farmer, and American representatives go far up the various rivers into the most out-of-the-way locations to load barges with linseed that eventually is to enter into the manufacture of American paint and other products.

Some Interesting History

The manner in which Argentina has taken the place formerly held by the United States in the world's linseed trade brings out in a striking manner the effect of habit and prejudice, ignorance and tradition on the human race and its activities. Several generations ago the North American farmer decided that linseed should be grown only on new land. Consequently, he has almost gone out of the business, despite the high protective tariff and the efforts of agricultural schools and linseed crushers to raise the germinating quality of North American seed through scientific investigation and the broadcasting of intensive agricultural methods.

On the other hand, the Argentine farmer, as it by chance, selected corn seed as the alternate rotative crop with corn. Thus, the cultivation of the corn aerates the soil for the succeeding crop of linseed.

Over a period of years the quality of the Argentine linseed is more or less on a par with that of North America. The parent strains of both crops are Russian, but in each hemisphere the local climatic conditions have produced, at least in popular fancy, special characteristics. Thus in North Dakota were produced several varieties supposed to be distinguished respectively by yield, germinating quality, or resistance to drought. In Argentina there is a widespread belief that the Malabrigo seed, produced in the northern part of the Province of Santa Fe, is particularly resistant to the effects of drought. Many producers believe that the best oil yielding seed is that of the country around Victoria, in the Province of Entre Rios. In both hemispheres the offshoots of the parent seed have become so mixed that it is doubtful if there exists any pure strain of linseed, distinguished for any special quality, except such small quantities as may have been produced by seed selection over a term of years at the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Linseed in Argentina is produced in a fan-shaped zone, the fan being based on Buenos Aires and extending toward the north, northwest, and northeast, with a straggling tassel running westward into southern Corrientes and the Pampa. The principal producing provinces are Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, and Entre Rios, which have the bene-

New York Exchange
to Be Open Monday

NEW YORK, June 27.—The Board of Governors of the New York Stock Exchange today failed to grant the petition to close the exchange next Monday. A petition was presented bearing more than 500 signatures, asking that the exchange be closed on that day, thus providing a triple holiday. An opposition petition was likewise presented.

Primitive Method Loses

The machinery for marketing the Argentine crop is still primitive, a condition which causes heavy losses annually to the producers. The grain is bagged at the separator and stored in sheds at railroad stations or under primitive conditions at the place of production. At ports of shipment storage is in sheds and, in a few instances, in modern elevators. Argentine linseed rarely is exported in bulk.

Most of the crop comes to ports by railroads, but a considerable percentage is brought to Buenos Aires by lighter from nearby ports on the Parana River and more especially from distant ports on the Parana and Uruguay Rivers. The bulk of the small Uruguay production is lightered across the River Plate to Buenos Aires for trans-shipment to ocean-going steamers.

Americans at home could derive considerable profit from the application of the United States of the wide-spread of which the Argentines make of their inland waterways.

Argentine exports of linseed so far this year are only about 70 per cent of the amount exported in the corresponding period of the last two years, but the tonnage shipped from January 1 to June 1 of this year is greatly in excess of the shipment during the first five months of 1917, 1918, or 1919.

Linseed shipments so far this year have gone to the following countries, the figures representing tons:

Great Britain	38,737	United States	94,512
France	16,750	Germany	22,860
Belgium	48,951	Italy	383
Holland	43,955	Norway	160
Denmark	5380	Spain	3052
Orders	58,046	Other countries	58,067

Following are the total exports of Argentine linseed for the first five months of the years indicated: 1922, 355,080 tons; 1921, 511,945 tons; 1920, 545,564 tons; 1919, 151,270 tons; 1918, 202,878 tons; 1917, 36,869 tons.

ALBERTA'S WHEAT
ACREAGE IS TEN
PER CENT LARGER

EDMONTON, Alta., June 29.—Alberta's wheat acreage this year will be approximately 10 per cent larger than in 1921, according to estimates from the provincial Department of Agriculture.

A total of 3,875,800 acres planted to wheat is indicated by the latest returns. Moisture was plentiful throughout the planting season and the prospects for a fine harvest, it is said, were never more promising at this time of year. The outlook is especially good in the southern part of the Province where the rainfall has been heavier than in several years.

The estimated value of agricultural and live stock products produced in Alberta in 1921 was \$137,455,700. Of this total grains, fodders and vegetables accounted for \$82,795,290, animals slaughtered and sold \$17,260,416, dairy products \$25,500,000, wool \$300,000, game and furs \$1,500,000, poultry and poultry products \$3,470,000, horticultural products and garden stuff \$1,800,000.

The increased acreage of wheat this year is attributed to the influx of settlers. The agricultural development of the Province has been remarkable when it is considered that only a few years ago Alberta was largely open range country pastured by large herds of cattle and sheep.

DIVIDENDS

Baltimore & Ohio road regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on preferred, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record July 15. For six months ended June 30, 1922, Baltimore & Ohio shows estimated net of \$4,392,807. After allowing for preferred dividends, estimated surplus is \$3,215,544.

First National Bank of Chicago regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20. New Jersey Zinc Company regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 10 to stock of record July 31.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on common, payable Aug. 1 to holders of record Aug. 18.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Powder Company regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 20. Lehigh Coal & Navigation regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable Aug. 31 to stock of record July 31.

American Shipbuilding Company regular dividend of 2 per cent on common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15, and also four additional dividends of 2 per cent on common, payable Nov. 1, 1922, Feb. 1, May 1 and Aug. 1, 1923.

Diamond Match Company regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Associated Dry Goods Company regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15, \$1.75 on second preferred and \$1.50 on first preferred, both payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 12.

Full River (Mass.) Gas Works Company regular quarterly dividend of \$1 per share, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 15. Merchants National Bank of Boston regular quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 30.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad usual quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share. This is equivalent to 2 per cent on the company's \$50 shares. Dividend is payable July 20 to stock of record July 8.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

OILS ARE CHIEF FEATURE OF THE TRADING TODAY

Mixed Price Changes in Steels and Motors—Some Profit-Taking Seen

Oils featured the opening of today's New York stock market. Mexican Petroleum rose three points to 186 in the first few transactions, but profit-taking soon canceled this gain. Pan-American Petroleum was higher by 3 1/2 to 2 points and General Asphalt reflected short coverings. Standard Oil of California lost 2 points and California Petroleum, Pacific Oil, Atlantic Gulf, and Anaconda were lower.

Steels and motors moved confusingly. Crucible showing a 2-point gain with renewal of yesterday's heaviness in Studebaker.

Leading foreign exchanges were lower, the German mark establishing a new minimum at a fraction under .027.

Oils Decline Sharply
The increased activity of the morning was entirely at the expense of quoted values. Mexican Petroleum's extreme advance of 4 points was succeeded by a 6-point reaction. Standard Oil of California and New York Petroleum lost 1 to 4 points were sustained by California Petroleum, Producers and Refiners and Associated, Pacific and Houston oils.

High grade steels, equipments and motors were only moderately affected but food specialties became heavy. Dealings in the rails were light at trifling changes.

Call money opened at 4 1/2 per cent but soon dropped to 4 per cent.

Rails Are Strong
The relative steadiness of railroad shares during the morning, despite the acute weakness of many industrial, encouraged the bull faction to make a demonstration in that quarter in the early afternoon. C. C. & St. Louis was marked up 3 points.

New York Central 2 3/4, Rock Island, Louisville & Nashville, New Haven, Rock Island, St. Paul, Pere Marquette, preferred, Baltimore & Ohio and Peoria & Eastern 1 to 1 1/2.

An inquiry for Du Pont carried it 2 1/2 above yesterday's final figures, while Brooklyn Transit, Studebaker, Bethlehem Steel, Marine preferred and N. Y. Dock gained a point each.

Oils and other of the earlier weak issues recovered somewhat but another drop in Mexican Petroleum to 178, the lowest point on the reaction since it touched 204 1/2, caused the entire market to recede again.

Bond Market Quiet
Trading in the first half of today's bond market was dull but prices held better than in the stock list where sharp reactions occurred.

Liberty bonds were steady with further strength in the fourth 4 1/2s. Cuba 5s of 1904 rose 1 point and the 4 1/2s gained 3/4 point. Mexican 4s and 5s improved by fractions to 1 point and Chinese Railway 5s and San Paulo 5s hardened.

Colorado & Southern 4 1/2s, Atchafalpa 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4s, Southern Pacific convertible 4s, Union Pacific convertible 4s and New Haven 6s showed moderate strength.

United Kingdoms of 1931, French municipals, Chesapeake & Ohio convertible 5s, Illinois Central refunding 4s and Atlantic Fruit 7s were lower. The rails strengthened further, Chicago, Rock Island being the particular feature with a gain of 1 1/2 points.

Deals in oil and special weakness developed in Mexican Petroleum and Pacific Oil, these losing 4 and 2 1/2 points respectively. The general list showed a reactionary tone and the closing was irregular.

Total sales were 682,000 shares, compared with 569,200 yesterday, and 500,900 Tuesday.

BOSTON CURB

High	Low	Last
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alpha Mines	18	18
Bagdad Silver	18	18
Bay State Gas	18	18
Boston & Mont.	17	17
Boston-Wy Oil	8	8
Burt	10	10
Chico Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chlorine Min.	4 1/2	4 1/2
Copper	3	3
Crucible	6 1/2	6 1/2
Daddy	70	70
Daniels	20	20
First National	60	60
Jerome Verde	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ruby	45	45
Ryaner Mines	35	35
Shera	39	39
Texas Oil	6	6
United Verde Ext.	27 1/2	27 1/2
Verde Mines	27	27

NEW YORK COTTON

Open	High	Low	Close
July	21.75	21.82	21.50
Oct.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Dec.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Jan.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Feb.	21.75	21.82	21.50
March	21.75	21.82	21.50
April	21.75	21.82	21.50
May	21.75	21.82	21.50
June	21.75	21.82	21.50

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

Open	High	Low	Close
July	21.75	21.82	21.50
Oct.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Dec.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Jan.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Feb.	21.75	21.82	21.50
March	21.75	21.82	21.50
April	21.75	21.82	21.50
May	21.75	21.82	21.50
June	21.75	21.82	21.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Open	High	Low	Close
July	21.75	21.82	21.50
Oct.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Dec.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Jan.	21.75	21.82	21.50
Feb.	21.75	21.82	21.50
March	21.75	21.82	21.50
April	21.75	21.82	21.50
May	21.75	21.82	21.50
June	21.75	21.82	21.50

NEW YORK STOCKS

Open	High	Low	Last
Adv. Rumley	100	100	100
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alpha Mines	18	18	18
Bagdad Silver	18	18	18
Bay State Gas	18	18	18
Boston & Mont.	17	17	17
Boston-Wy Oil	8	8	8
Burt	10	10	10
Chico Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Chlorine Min.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Copper	3	3	3
Crucible	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Daddy	70	70	70
Daniels	20	20	20
First National	60	60	60
Jerome Verde	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ruby	45	45	45
Ryaner Mines	35	35	35
Shera	39	39	39
Texas Oil	6	6	6
United Verde Ext.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Verde Mines	27	27	27

Open	High	Low	Last
Adv. Rumley	100	100	100
Alumina	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Alpha Mines	18	18	18
Bagdad Silver	18	18	18
Bay State Gas	18	18	18
Boston & Mont.	17	17	17
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NEW YORK STOCKS

	High	Low	NOT
Adv Express 4s	77 1/2	77 1/2	NOT
Rubber 8s	100 1/2	100 1/2	NOT
G M cv 4s B	86	86	NYC
W F Super 4s	80 1/2	80 1/2	NYC
Ag Chem 1st 5s	95 1/2	95 1/2	NYC
Chem 7 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	NYC
Smelting 5s	104 1/2	104 1/2	NYC
Tel & T. 7s	91 1/2	91 1/2	NYH
Tel & T. 8s	91 1/2	91 1/2	NYH
Tel & T. 9s	87 1/2	87 1/2	NYT
Tel & T. 10s	87 1/2	87 1/2	NYT
W F Super 4s	80 1/2	80 1/2	NYC
Writ Paper 6s 30	85	85	NYC
Arbor 4s	88	88	NorF
Jurgens M 4s	90 1/2	90 1/2	NorF
S S 4s	89 1/2	89 1/2	NorF
S S F 4s 18	81 1/2	81 1/2	NorF
S S F gen 4s 26	81 1/2	81 1/2	NorF
S S F gen 4s 26	81 1/2	81 1/2	NorF
S S Rky Mt 4s	79 1/2	79 1/2	NorF
Charr 4s	79 1/2	79 1/2	NorF
Charr 4s	79 1/2	79 1/2	NorF
L & L N ct 4s	11 1/2	11 1/2	NYC
ruit cv 7s	107 1/2	107 1/2	NYC
mining 4s	100 1/2	100 1/2	NYC
mining 6 1/2s	103 1/2	103 1/2	NYC
mining 7 1/2s	108 1/2	108 1/2	NYC
Power 7 1/2s	108 1/2	108 1/2	NYC
cv 4 1/2s	81	81	Pac G
cv 4 1/2s 23	82	82	Pac F
cv 2 1/2s	102 1/2	102 1/2	Pac F
P L E 4s	78 1/2	78 1/2	Pac A
Tel & T. 7s	79 1/2	79 1/2	Penn A

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4¼% Coupon School Bonds
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S. W. Corner Brand and Broadway
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CLEANING CO.
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Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call
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7514 Sunset Blvd. Tel. Holly 1403

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Phone 59019

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Colours Cleaners, Fancy Dyeing
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tian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

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DYE WORKS**
Cleansing and Dyeing
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Phone Holly 2347
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SECURITY BANK
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National Bank
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S. A. JACKSON, Proprietor.

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Wishes to place 2 girls, 8 and 10, with a gentle,
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good school; will pay well; principal object being
happy home away from city stress; would pre-
fer no other children in home; better references
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as Sales Manager with an old established
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tunity for the right man. Address Box
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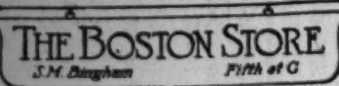
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OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Pole and Paddle in the North Woods

WHEN you go camping, do you take any old paddle that happens to be handy, irrespective of size and weight and material? Or do you keep your own special paddle, a blade tried in many an exciting combat with winds and waves and currents, one that exactly suits your arm? It adds greatly to the joy of "roughing it" to give time and attention to every detail, trying each trip to improve or simplify your duties, to discover a more expert way to pitch the tent, build a fire or pack the grub; but you should early choose the right canoe and paddle, and stick to them throughout.

The average canoeist uses a paddle about as thick as a ham sandwich and as stiff as a poker. It seems to have been cut from a spruce board, without any attention to beauty of outline or its particular use. The edge is so blunt that it splashes as it touches the water and there is no give to the stroke. As long as people will buy such paddles, the manufacturers will make them. But as soon as canoeists know what they want and demand it, then they will get it. Instead of being shaped like an oar, it should be longer and more tapering, about the height of the one who is to use it, with the widest part of the blade about six inches from the end. The best material is bird's-eye maple or ash. This wood allows of being pared down to a thin edge and to a fairly slim handle without splitting or breaking. The grip should be broad enough to keep from turning in the hand. That is the kind of paddle the eastern Indians still make for themselves, and no one has succeeded in beating the Indians at their own game.

The Difference in Paddles

Go through a rapid with a softwood paddle and then run it again with an Indian one, and you will realize the difference. The latter cuts the water like a knife, gets a sort of grip on the contending currents, is a part of your arm and skill, whereas the board-like blade is quite inert and stubborn and liable to snap off short just when you need it most. Once the writer made a paddle that was neither better than any bought or borrowed and did yeoman service for many years. It was over six feet tall, the blade eight inches wide at the widest part, and its weight equal to the weight of two ordinary paddles. For straight-ahead traveling he used a lighter paddle, but on coming to a rapid or meeting a heavy head wind he would seize the homemade one with telling effect. Most people who saw it declared that it was too heavy, but it was simply a matter of getting used to it.

For long-distance paddling, it is better to kneel than sit; you are more a part of the canoe. If paddling on the right, your left arm remains the most rigid, extended at full length, while your right hand, below the gunwale, acts simply as a fulcrum on which the paddle swings. Practically all the motion and power come from the body, bending forward from the hips, and there is no strain on the arms. Correct paddling is quite as easy as walking, and can be kept up indefinitely. Incorrect paddling is hard work.

Poling and Punting

Then there is poling. Poling is an art, when done correctly. It is also a necessity on some rivers. The Hudson's Bay Company guides and packers have to pole their huge canoes up the swift streams that flow into Hudson's Bay. Most of the eastern Canadian rivers contain many rapids, where a paddle would be useless and where only a pole can let you make headway. If the passage is really difficult, both bowman and sternman rise to their feet with 10 or 12-foot poles in their hands and, thrusting the butts against the river bottom, push the canoe forward. These poles must be both tough and light, and are usually made from spruce saplings, peeled and sun-dried. When poling on the right, the pole is grasped about the middle by the right hand and dropped into the water; then the left hand seizes it near the top and both arms and all the weight of the body enters into the thrust. It is a pretty sight to watch two woodsmen climbing a rapid, with the waves dancing the light craft around and trying their best to screw the bow out of the course. Sometimes the pole is planted on a smooth rock and it snaps under the strain, and then the poler has to look lively or he goes overboard. One day a boy was in the bow of the writer's canoe and he took a header into the river. As soon as he had gained his feet, he stared back at me, too surprised to speak. I could not help laughing—it was all so sudden. Another time I had a pole wedge between two boulders while I was running a wild bit of water. I had just time for one fierce jerk and then let go before I was pulled overboard. Luckily I had a spare pole lying in front of me, for just such an emergency, and in another second had it out and in operation. At the foot of the rapid, I shoved the canoe into an eddy, landed and walked back to shore. By pole-vaulting from rock to rock, I was able to regain my lost pole where it was still standing in the current.

Poling in England is called punting. Instead of canoes, they use flat-bottomed skiffs, which, of course, are much steadier and "tamer." The Thames, on a bank holiday, is so covered with these skiffs that you can scarcely see the water. Pole all day long up the Tobique, in New Brunswick, or the Atchouanouchouan (don't try to pronounce it) in Quebec and you won't meet another canoe. Head and eye and hand must be always on the alert. If the currents ever succeed in turning the bow a few inches off the course, the canoe will be swept around before you can say Jack Robinson and you will lose in a few moments what you have been many minutes in gaining. In addition, you will likely strike upon a rock and have a hole in the bottom to mend. Then you are always watching out to take advantage of the quiet streaks and back eddies, where the current is slack or



Its Wheels Were Fashioned Like Platters, Instead of Like Plates and So—Being Oval When They Should Have Been Round—Caused All of the Wagon to Rise and to Fall Like the Up-and-Down Antics of a Red Rubber Ball

Davey in Circusland

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VII

PERHAPS there is no game more surprising than to take one's own self by surprise. And that is exactly what Davey Winkle did when he fell with a splash in the lake. In fact he was so surprised that—having no warning—his mouth did exactly what his eyes should have done, while his eyes behaved in the same contrary fashion. Which is to say the first opened wide, while the last closed up tight; and so, not being able to see what his two lips were doing, he let a part of the lake slip into his mouth!

True, it was only a very little bit that managed to enter; and, sitting up in a second (for the water was not more than 10 duck-bills deep where Davey had fallen) he spread wide his eyes, gave a great sputter and so put that particular part right straight back again. "Splub-blub-blub," spluttered Davey, fluttering his lips and shaking his head like a ticklish horse when too many barley beads tickle his nose. "Splub and blub-blub yourself!" said a somewhat near voice. "And do be more careful where you're tumbling." "Careful!" gasped the boy, twisting his head about to see who had spoken. "Goodness sakes, mister, I didn't do it on purpose!"

"Well, well, we'll not argue over it," snapped the speaker. "Only just don't do it again, please. Meantime you might be on the lookout for the iceman."

The Mysterious Voice

Now, as the unknown one talked, Davey realized that the mysterious voice was coming from a hollowed-out place in under the rock from whose top he had tumbled to his seat in the lake. And, still sitting there, with the water to his waist, the lad peered into the blackness of a sort of cave. As he gazed the darkness turned to twilight, and, in the very center of the hole—starting with bulging eyes—there gradually appeared a face with bulging chops and a bulging chin. And dimly—white and dimly—there fell from the sides of the chin the longest and (to use Davey's own word) droopiest mustache that ever drooped down from a mouth. "Jiminy blubbirds! Why, it's longer'n Uncle Plunkie's, even!" marveled the boy—meaning the wonderful mustache possessed by Mr. Samuel Plunkett, who drove the bus in the Town-Just-Over-the-Hill.

"What's longer'n?" demanded the face in the cave. But as the stranger spoke, he thrust his head out into the light; and then it was that Davey realized his mistake. For, instead of being the ropes of a mustache, the things that drooped down were two ivory tusks!

Sure enough, there were whiskers, but these were more like those of a cat or those of a seal. Indeed, now that he had moved out into the open, Davey saw that the stranger looked quite like a seal. Only, he was entirely too large; and there was the mustache—that is to say, the tusks. Besides, as anyone knows, seals never—

Davey Considered Ill-Mannered

"Well, well! what about the iceman?" broke in the other barking. "Have you no tongue with which to make answer?"

"Oh, yes, sir—yes, sir!" Davey hastened to say. "Please excuse me. But, you see, I—was just looking to see you see what you are."

"Humph!" muttered Bulging Eyes.

"Well, anyway, I hope you'll know me the next time we meet."

"But I'll not," began Davey.

"You'll not!" stormed the other.

"Well, of all the impertinent little boys!" "Why—"

"Oh, please, I didn't mean it rudely," pleaded Davey. "I meant like how could I when I don't know what you are."

But here the boy suddenly stopped speaking. Now his eyes bulged, too.

And then, scrambling to his feet he began calling for Jupps.

"Here I am," answered his friend from the top of the rock (for, as a matter of fact, he and the seals had been near all the while)—"what is it you want?"

"Look! Look! In the cave down here!" Davey called back. "It's a Such-a-Such. I've found a Such!"

"You've found a wha-a-at?" demanded Jupps, as he sprang from his perch to Davey's right shoulder.

"A Such," repeated the other. "Don't you remember what it said on the door?" "Sea Lions and Such Are Inside Here."

But at this there arose such a round of barks and shouts of laughter that Davey's voice was drowned in the merriment. With the first sound of it there came a great splashing from within the cave and then, flopping and blowing, and glancing about hard as hammers, there emerged the biggest walrus that ever flopped a flippety-flipper.

The Biggest Walrus

Not that Davey Winkle knew the one with the tusks was a walrus. (He didn't.) But because Jupps did and so introduced them.

"Pleased to meet you," said the boy, making the kind of a bow he supposed a walrus would most prefer.

"Humph!" replied the other, blinking 14, or perhaps 15 times in the face of the light. "If you're so glad as all that, maybe you'll fetch the iceman."

"But where—" began Davey.

"For goodness sake, don't argue with him," whispered Jupps, "but wade ashore as fast as you can."

"Be sure you get a good flat piece," shouted the walrus from his place near the cave.

"Say you will," instructed Jupps. "I will!" cried the boy.

"Cause if there's anything that will make a walrus cross it's to have the iceman leave a lumpy piece," the monkey explained as Davey stamped out on the shore.

"Yes, but Jiminy catfish, where are we to get any ice for him?" his companion demanded.

"Why, from the iceman," Jupps answered. "And, just as I hoped, here he comes now."

Hardly had the words left the monkey's mouth when from around a corner of the great wall sounded a rush and a rumble, and up dashed two shaggy-maned circus ponies drawing the queerest kind of a wagon Davey had ever set eyes upon.

The Iceman and His Cart

Indeed, the wagon was odd for two reasons. In the first place, its wheels were fashioned like platters, instead of like plates and so—being oval when they should have been round—caused all of the wagon to rise and to fall like the up-and-down antics of a red rubber ball. And, secondly, standing on a broad step that was fixed to the back of the wagon, was none other than the clown that Davey had seen at the circus—the one who started and stared nor ever said a word at all!

Yes, sir—the very one. True, he

now wore an apron that partly concealed his polka dot suit. And, far from being motionless, he simply bounced up and down—bumpety-bumpety-bump—fairly fit to be shaken from his place at every turn of those lop-sided, laughable wheels.

"But why-for-what do you have such funny ones?" called Davey, as the ponies now started to make a wide circle quite as though they were in a circus ring.

"Wh-wh-why fo-to-for, because so's I ca-ca-can use the ha-ha-handles," answered the clown. And just as he said this the ponies made another turn, backed the wagon on back to the edge of the water and then stood as still as two statues.

"You see, there are these nice hold-on-places on either side of the step," the clown explained, as he pointed them out. "But what good are hold-on-places if one doesn't have to hold on? None at all, says I. So I had the wheels made wiggle-woggle and now I can use my hold on places all the time. If I didn't—"

"Hey, there! Ice! What about my ice?" roared the voice of the walrus.

"Yes, sir! Yes, sir—right with you, sir," answered the one on the step. And, taking down a big pair of tongs from a hook in the wagon, he fastened them to one end of a huge cake of ice.

"Let me help," cried Davey. So, the boy grasping one side of the tongs and the clown pulling on the other, the two dragged the ice out of the end of the wagon. Then, with Jupps shouting orders, they launched it in a deep part of the lake.

The Walrus Complains

"Tain't very flat," grumbled the walrus, as he clambered aboard. "Just look at this lumpy place, here near the middle. Now you've just got to get me flatter pieces or I'll begin taking from the other iceman—that's what I'll do. I just won't take my naps on lumpy ice. I—"

But as he scolded and roared, all the seals began to bob up and down in the water. And as they did, the gentle swell they made sent the ice floating over the lake. As it voyaged, the movement gradually rocked the walrus into uttermost drowsiness and then into sleep. And so he snored snoozily away.

"It's the same story every time I come," confided the Iceman-Who-Was Also-a-Circus. "That walrus just never is satisfied."

"But maybe would he get another iceman?" asked Davey.

"He can't," grinned the other. "I'm the only one there is."

"And you're not a sure enough, truly one," said Davey, knowingly.

"Cause I saw you at the circus and you're just a clown."

"Oh, you mean there," answered the one with the tongs as he jerked a thumb up toward the roof. "Fshaw, though, that takes only a part of my time. So I drive the ice wagon down here during my spare hours."

The Clown's Real Business

"He takes the ice to the polar bears, too," added Jupps. "Don't you, Clo-Clo?"

"Going over to the big cave right now," declared the one called Clo-Clo. "How'd you like to ride along with me?"

"I'd like to," cried the boy.

"Suits me," said Jupps, "only there's the balloon—"

"We'll take good care of it till we see you again," volunteered the biggest seal.

"Yes, indeed," chimed the rest.

"All right," answered Davey, and the next moment he and the monkey

had climbed on to the step along with Clo-Clo.

"Cling tight to the hold-on-places!" instructed the clown. Even as he spoke, the ponies whirled in their tracks. Instantly, the step on which the three stood began to dance in the giddiest sort of a way with every turn of those wiggly wheels.

Turning about, Davey saw that the walrus was now far down the lake—sound asleep on his ice cake, his tusks looking more like a moustache than ever. The seals had begun playing ball again and were shouting, "Here you go!" and "You know me," over and over as they did so. He wanted to call back to them. But that up-and-down step was now rising and falling so furiously fast that he just knew that, were he to once open his mouth, every word that he owned would like as not spill out on the ground.

And so—since he had no intention of adventuring through Circusland, without any words with which to talk back to folks—Davey Winkle pressed his lips very close and, holding fast to the handles, peered ahead to see what he was coming to next.

EDWIN P. NORWOOD

Driver Ants

Driver ants are wonderfully intelligent little creatures. They not only build boats, but they launch them as well. And what do you suppose those boats are made of? Of their own bodies! At certain times of the year freshets overflow the country in which the "drivers" live; it is then that they go to sea. The rain usually comes on suddenly, and the walls of their houses are broken down by the flood; and, being carried away one by one by the flood, out of the debris of their home there rises a black ball! This ball floats lightly on the water, and drifts away! It is a compact mass of living ants!

At the first warning of the flood, the little creatures rush together and form themselves into a ball, the smaller ones in the center. This ball is often larger than a common baseball. In this way they float about until they come to anchor against some tree, upon the branches of which they are soon running to dry land. Or, from this point they form long, living bridges, each ant holding to the one next him until the stream is crossed from side to side. The main body of "drivers" then scampers across the bridge!

To protect themselves from the warm rays of the sun, these wonderful ants form living arches under which many armies of them pass comfortably. The larger ants hold together by their strong nippers, while the workers pass under them. Sometimes an arch is made of grass and earth, gummed together and firmly erected.

The "driver ants" have large, strong heads and long, slender bodies. Their legs and mandibles are well adapted to work. They make long pilgrimages across the country in immense numbers. Nothing stands in their way, though they often go out of their way upon reaching a wide river, returning to their line of objective, where the path is clear.

The Meadow

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The meadow's nice for walking over. All that soft and sweet green clover. Oh, it's fragrant in the sun, And there's a flower for everyone. As far as flowers as far as I can see, As far as far as I can see; The meadow's nice for walking over, For walking, walking, walking over.

The Story of Barrel Organs

CHILDREN are generally fond of barrel organs. They like the tunes, which are generally bright and lively and then, too, those of them living in the poorer streets, where playing is done out of doors, love dancing to them. Sometimes the whole of the roadway is occupied by dancing children, while the organ grinder stands by patiently, turning the handle of his barrel organ.

Our streets are quiet now, compared with those of olden times. Then, besides organ grinders, there used to be people playing the concertina, triangle, tambourine, flute, violin, trumpet and other instruments, too, which have long since gone out of fashion. Then, of course, there were singers, so there must always have been plenty going on out of doors. You see, it was before the time of proper concert halls, where good musicians could perform and people go to hear them, nor were there good schools of music either. So the only thing to do was to learn to play from anyone who could teach, then go and play in the streets and earn what one could. The best performers, of course, would be engaged to play in private houses but most of them played in the streets. Music, in fact, could only be heard in the churches and in one other place, but nobody could ever, even guess where that other place was. It was the barbers' shops! When the barber and his man had no one to shave, they often spent their spare time on music, and most barbers' shops had a lute and one or two other instruments; so anyone fond of music could hear it there. It does seem odd, does it not?

Invented in Italy or Germany

Barrel organs are said to have been invented in either Italy or Germany and they became popular because, no matter who turned the handle, the sounds were always the same and the music fairly good. No one had to learn how to play it, but someone playing any other instrument and playing it badly made such a horrible noise that he could not hope to earn much money from it. So barrel organs became numerous in the streets and in course of time were used in the churches, too, to accompany the singing.

Like everything else, barrel organs have been greatly improved as time went on. The earliest kind played in the street were like square boxes, standing on one leg, and there was a strap which was passed round the player's neck, this and the leg keeping it in position. They were very different from the piano organs of today. They were called barrel organs, because each tune is played by a barrel-shaped thing with pins on it. As this revolves, the pins touch notes in the organ and these notes give out the tunes. The pins touch the notes just as one's fingers do on a piano. There is a new barrel for every tune and, of course, those used in the churches used to play special tunes for hymns and other parts of the service. They were often to be found in country churches, where the parish was not able to afford to build a regular organ which, of course, costs a good deal of money.

There was a curious organ, once upon a time, which used to be played not by a handle, like those to which we are accustomed, but by a water wheel or a hollow screw through which the water fell and which was called a water organ. But they were troublesome to work and never became popular.

The Swift Blue Sea Goes Sparkling By

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The swift blue sea goes sparkling by, The swift blue sea; The swift blue sea; The bright round sun is shining high, The bright, The bright round sun.

The great green tree is shading me, The green green tree, The green green tree; And through its branches I can see The bright round sun And the swift blue sea.

The pale blue sky goes floating by, The pale blue sky, The fair blue sky; With twirls and swirls Of cloud-wisp curls Like the foam on the swift blue sea; The pale blue sky goes floating by, Widespread o'er the swift blue sea.

American Authors

In each of the following sentences is hidden a well-known American author, the letters spelling his name being in their correct order.

1. Speaking of stocks, price before long fell, owing to the poor harvests.

2. The steamer was loaded with ore automatically handled.

3. The soldier lay on his usual cot, totally absorbed in thought.

4. He saw Will and Bob row noiselessly away.

5. His mother shouted: "John!" "Yes," was his quick reply.

6. Almost in despair he was cheered by a shining ray so near that it startled him.

7. The preacher cried with trembling lip: "O! Eternity—Eternity."

8. She wore a black wig, gingham waist and blue skirt.

9. He marveled at her tone as much as at her expression.

10. He went through life with art ever in his thought.

The key to the puzzle which appeared on this page for June 22. Hidden Articles of Dress, is as follows:

1. Gown 6. Cape

2. Coat 7. Glove

3. Vest 8. Hat

4. Hose 9. Cap

5. Scarf 10. Tie

THE HOME FORUM

"Melancholy Jacques"
Explained

I COULD not have supposed, when I became queen-consort of an automobile, that the contemplation of our successive motor trips would fill me with anything less than rapture. Yet now that a year has gone by and the odometer registers five thousand four hundred and thirty-two miles, I find myself in sympathy with Melancholy Jacques, who, you will remember, confessed that the contemplation of his travels wrapped him "in a most humorous sadness."

This feeling, I am sure, is due to the fact that it falls to my lot to read aloud to the Monarch of the Car the closely printed, well condensed directions of the Blue Book.

"Be careful to keep your eye on the odometer," the Monarch of the Car warns me, as he helps our two guests into the back seat and clambers in beside me, "and to give the mileage as well as the directions. Oh, while I think of it! The odometer is running about ten per cent ahead, so that, when the Blue Book says 30.0 it would be no end of help to me to have you read 33.0. You see, I have about all I can do to keep my eye on the road." He speaks as Atlas, and off we start, my head hanging well down over the bobbing Blue Book, whose pages flutter disconcertingly in a puffy summer wind.

With a steady recitative from me of "Sharp turn to left," "Keep right with trolley," "Under bridge and into village," we have rolled along fairly comfortably when one of the guests on the back seat blithely calls: "Isn't it the loveliest morning? Do you see that blue bird on the apple tree?" Now I particularly enjoy bird-gazing. One reason we bought the car was to get nearer to nature; but the blue bird is not for the reader of the Blue Book. I resolutely keep my head down, and shout, "Flagpole in triangle ahead. Bear slightly left."

"What a beautiful flag!" comes to me from the back seat. "Don't flags stir your imagination?"

They do, indeed. I am impelled to tell an anecdote of my grandfather's about a flag in the Civil War, but my anecdote must remain locked in my breast while I shout, "Stone water trough on left. Straight through."

I observe that at 27.7 we are scheduled to approach that most teasing of landmarks—three corners. I become alert. Ah, here we are—the odometer shows—so I call above the noise of a lumbering truck: "27.7. Three corners; straight through on sandy dirt road."

"There's no sandy dirt road here," says the Monarch of the Car. He stops the car, looks first at the odometer and then at the Blue Book. A look of determined forbearance creeps over his face. "Don't you remember I expressly asked you to add ten per cent to the Blue Book?"

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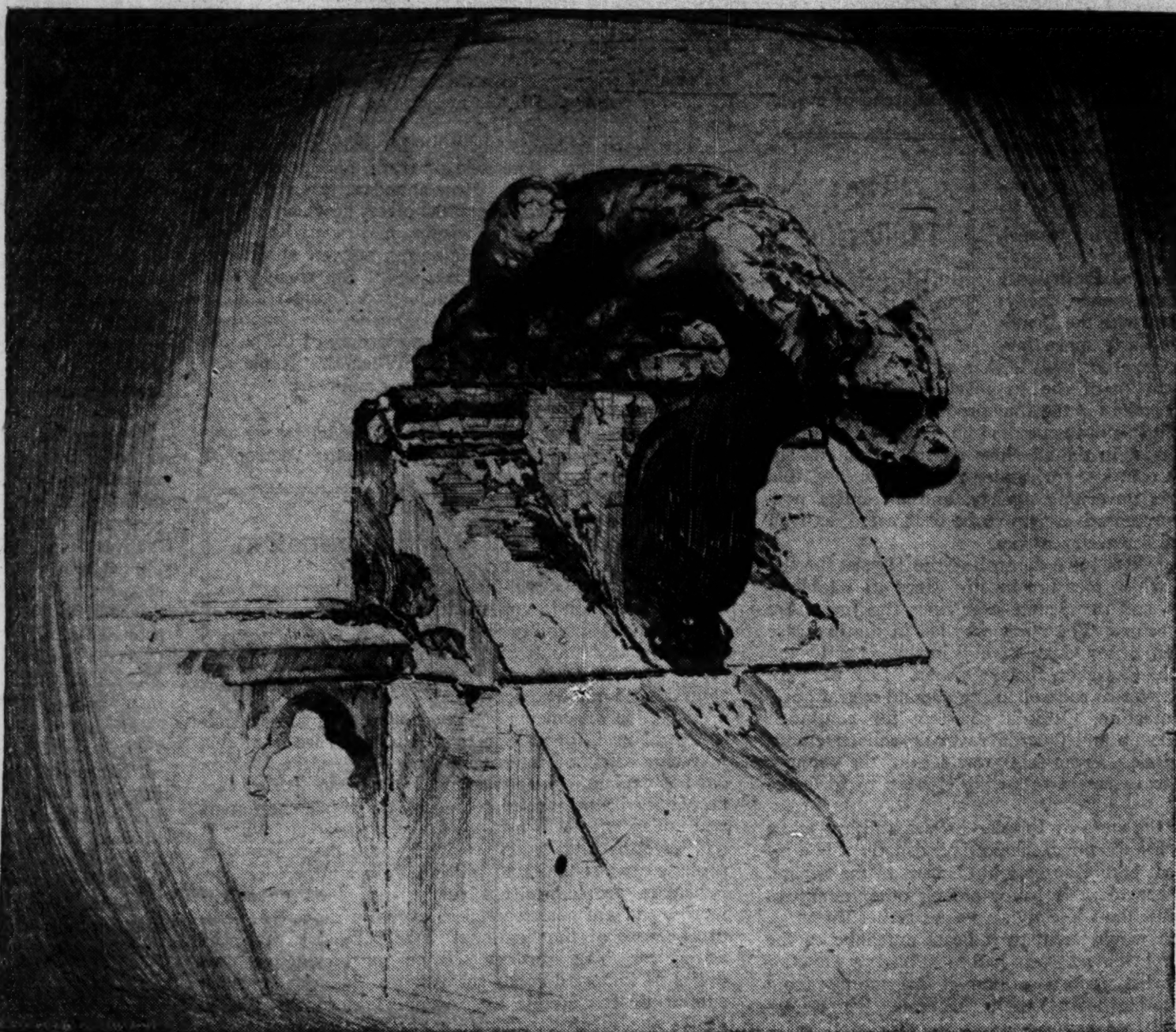
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"Through Wind and Weather," Gargoyle by John Taylor Arms

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Browning's Trochaic Line

mileage? I told you that the odometer wasn't registering accurately."

We roll along. I manage to keep the additional percentage in mind, though figures have never been my strong point. Just as we approach the three corners my guest in the back seat calls pleasantly: "How is your mother this spring, dear?" I answer: "She's keeping to the right," but hastily correct this to "Mother ends with trolley; go straight through," and all goes well. The fact that we are beginning a long ascent in a wooded country covers my irrelevance.

I know that we have begun the ascent, because I hear the driver shift the gears. It must be lovely country. Exclamations of pleasure drift to me thick and fast from the rear. Pleasant smells of pines drift into the car. Fortunately the Blue Book has no need of my nose.

"Keep ascending steep grade," I read, "and note the view." Surely this order from an authority like the Blue Book is all-inclusive. I raise my eyes and drink in the panorama of beauty stretching below us when a saucy puff of wind flaps over the page on which my eyes have so long been glued.

"Now you've lost the route," exclaims the Monarch apprehensively. I protest feebly that I have recaptured it, as I thumb the pages. A choice must be made, and that in a hurry.

"Here we are," I say briskly, putting my finger on a line, "Turn at"—the car bounds high over some obstruction—"metal beds, hair mattresses—Oh, no. Excuse me. That's an advertisement. This must be it. Turn sharp right, down grade."

We turn to the right, for I feel the car swerve. The road becomes excessively bumpy. I can feel the hummocks though I cannot see them. Suddenly we stop short. A voice shouts: "Hey, there! Don't you know this is a private road?" With much backing and lurching we manage to retreat and find ourselves once more at that crucial point where we had swerved.

"Won't you keep your eye on the book—please?" the Monarch of the Car requests; and his tone implies that for the past fifty miles I have been indulging in an orgy of sky-gazing, although I have been guilty of but one solitary lapse from duty and that only to "Note the View" at the Blue Book's request.

At last the day ends. Back we go to the city, three of the party in high spirits, their inward eyes, that are said to be the "bliss of solitude," filled with pleasant pictures of crystal lakes, wooded slopes and falling streams. But not for me. And I am sure that I know why there were none for the Melancholy Jacques. He, too, must have travelled with a party that intrusted him with the itinerary.

O. R.

Donald G. Mitchell

"Everybody who has gained experience has observed that most persons—authors included—are disturbers of peace. The human being who tranquilizes his fellow-creatures is rare, Mitchell, from the first, allured his readers with gentleness, and made them calm. Washington Irving spoke of having been drawn toward Mitchell by the qualities of head and heart in his writings, but he did not name them. Perhaps he would have mentioned, first of all, that quality of grace which diffuses peace—that blending of dignity and sweetness which is at once the sign and the allurements of natural distinction. Mitchell is a writer who never stands in front of his subject, and who never asks attention to himself. Washington Irving had the same characteristic, and it was natural that they should be drawn together."—William Winter.

But though the failure of the Trochaic Octosyllabic Blank Verse to "catch on" may be explained on personal grounds, it is amazing to recall that a poem in exquisite Trochaic Blank Verse was written in the fifties by a great poet, Robert Browning, without, as far as I know, attracting the attention of anybody. No doubt the reason for this strange lapse in public observation is due to the fact that Browning wrote his Trochaic Blank lines in ten syllables, and wrote them, very fluently. The plain man, therefore, never noticed that it was not, as he would say, plain Blank Verse. He counted the syllables and there were ten all right. The line also sounded all right and could be passed as very nice. Therefore after his sensible way he was

"Contented if he might enjoy The things that others understand."

What he never understood was that what he had got before him was not an ordinary ten-syllable Blank Verse line, but a nine-syllable Trochaic line with a female ending. For example:

"Rafael made a century of sonnets, Made and wrote them in a certain volume"

Dictated with the silver-pointed pencil Else he only used to draw Madonnas; These, the world might view—but

One, the volume, Who that one, you ask? Your heart instructs you."

That has an easy as well as a delightful lilt, and so Browning's artifice lay concealed. Very possibly he never really scanned his own lines. I understand this is the habit of many poets. Again, it is quite possible that he wanted to hide from the reader public the fact that in his dedication of "Men and Women" to his wife he was doing precisely what he told her Dante had done for Beatrice and Raphael for his lady-love. He had made a strange art of an art familiar.

It is quite likely that all these things are written somewhere in the letters of Mr. or Mrs. Browning or embedded in the archives of the Browning Society. Again, it is quite possible that a thesis has been written upon this piece of verse at one of the great American universities. If so, I can only plead complete ignorance of a secret guarded by some seat of learning. I speak not in irony, but in profound admiration for American learning in our and their literature.

The following quotation is by no means the most beautiful in an exquisite poem, but it shows the meter in its most highly-specialized form and therefore exactly suits my purpose. Note in the extract the desire to do something which is not ordinary. The poet, like the moon, "would turn a new side to her mortal."

"What, there's nothing in the moon noteworthy? Nay—for if that moon could love a mortal, Use, to charm him (so to fit a fancy) All her magic ('tis the old sweet mythos) She would turn a new side to her mortal, Side unseen of herdsman, huntsman, steersman, Blank to Zoroaster on his terrace, Blind to Galileo on his turret, Dumb to Homer, dumb to Keats—him, even! Think, the wonder of the moonstruck mortal."

—J. St. Lo Schachey, in The London Mercury.

IT IS an oft-discussed question just what is the place in art of the material beauty of craftsmanship, of detail; for it seems to be necessary for the human mind to classify everything, even beauty, to fix rules and habits for its own guidance; and this separatist faculty hinders us from being able to ignore the material itself for the idea it is made to manifest.

No better illustration can be adduced than that of Gothic sculpture, although even Victor Hugo deplored the fact that the beauty of its conception, its supernal meaning, is too often lost in the admiration of the execution of its detail. When looking at some old cathedral we may, indeed, first marvel at the intricate faces of the sculptured design, yet in a short while we feel that these lose their aspect of cut stone and rise into unison, into a mystic rhythm of the whole.

The Gothic was an age of detail, of inspired craftsmanship, of long-continued effort. Today is the day of quick results, of unwilling effort; one would say that we have no time for long-continued inspiration!

It is refreshing, then, to find an artist, like John Taylor Arms who still has the old Gothic spirit, who still believes in craftsmanship, in the beauty of detail, and to find him etching a series of old Gothic gargoyles,—rendering their brooding mystery by a rhythm of his own, by a delicate fabric, a network of etched lines that is nothing short of marvelous; and just as before a cathedral, one stops first to wonder at his extraordinary technique, and then one apprehends the immaterial side of art looming up and overshadowing the print itself, just as the old gargoyles overshadow the fine workmanship of the cathedral's facade.

How many modern works of art are lost to our apprehension because they have no initial hold on us, nothing of material beauty which breaks through the habit of our eyes! Yet here, in Arms' gargoyles we are obliged to see first the rare excellence of their execution, and then to pass inward to what they represent. We are not to note here John Arms' aquatints, nor his etchings of Middle-Age France and young America, but rather lay stress on the unusually clear story of his gargoyles, the lesson of the Gothic spirit, of reverence for the beauty of detail, where there is no place for slovenliness nor lack of care, where the utmost purity of means is used to produce the effect of the print. Arms himself says that the way in which a result is achieved was as vital to the Gothic artists as to himself, that the study of surfaces and texture, the labored pains of sound study and execution is vital to the evolution of any art, to the evolution of each artist.

W. S.

Silver

Slowly, silently, now the moon Walks the night in her silver shoon; This way, and that, she peers, and sees Silver fruit upon silver trees; One by one the casements catch Her beams beneath the silvery catch; Couched in his kennel, like a log, With paws of silver sleeps the dog; From their shadowy cote the white-breasted peep Of doves in a silver-feathered sleep; A harvest mouse goes scampering by, With silver claws, and silver eye; And moveless fish in the water gleam, By silver reeds in a silver stream.

—Walter de la Mare.

An Old Chinese Painting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How gently, Tannyl, falls your "Evening Rain!" It smoothed the angry sea to satin's shine.

The lonely, humble fisher furls his sail And hastens toward the willow sheltered cot Where safely he can watch the mountain's glare, Like hooded giants—athwart the rain-washed dusk.

II

They sail unto the West through such great seas, Your river boatmen, by the bordered shore. Though lotus blossoms here, Tannyl, and peach, And peonies are rippling petaled thick, Still—still—sads mystery of space is here.

And near by seas are roaring—wild and blue. —Edna Worthley Underwood.

A South Carolina Planter

Besides being a diligent, devoted and scientific planter and manager of his estate, my father, R. F. W. Allston, was greatly interested in the welfare of the poor whites of the pineland. . . . The poor whites of the low country were at a terrible disadvantage, for they were never taught to do anything; they only understood the simplest farm work, and there was no market for their labor, the land-owners having their own workers and never needing to hire these untrained hands, who in their turn looked down on the negroes, and held aloof from them. These people, the yeomanry of the country, were the descendants of the early settlers, and those who fought through the Revolution. They were, as a general rule, honest, law-abiding, with good moral standards. Most of them owned land, some only a few acres, others large tracts, where their cattle and hogs roamed unfettered but fat. Some owned large herds, and even the poorest usually had a cow and pair of oxen, while all had chickens and hogs—but never a cent of money. They planted corn enough to feed themselves and their stock, sweet potatoes, and a few of the common vegetables. They never begged or made known their needs, except by coming to offer for sale very roughly made baskets of split white oak, or some coarsely spun yarn, for the women knew how to spin, and some of them even could weave.

There was something about them that suggested a certain refinement, and one always felt they came from better stock, though they never seemed to trace back. Their respect for the marriage vow, for instance, impressed one, and their speech was clear, good Anglo-Saxon, and their vocabulary included some old English words and expressions now obsolete. My father was most anxious to help them, and felt that to establish schools for them throughout the county would be the first step.

In one of these schools a young girl proved such an apt scholar and learned so quickly all that she could acquire there that he engaged a place for her in a Northern school, and got

Childlikeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN our great Teacher, Jesus of Nazareth, called to his side a little child and referred to him as an example to be emulated by his followers, the Master had in view something other than lack of physical or mental maturity. There can be no doubt he was emphasizing mental rather than physical qualities, and that he was urging his hearers to become childlike in the simplicity of their thoughts and actions.

Among the most noticeable characteristics of children are the trust and confidence which they invariably place in their parents, and the spontaneity with which they turn to them for sustenance and protection, for the removal of pains and sorrows, for guidance, and for the righting of little and big wrongs. Who has not felt his heart warm within him to see a toddling child run for the mother's kiss on the place that seems to hurt! How sure he is of her loving compassion and help! And what does the human mother do? However occupied she may be, there is always time for a loving embrace, the word which lifts the burden from the troubled little heart, and starts him off again happily to play. The child's simple trust is rewarded. He regains his harmony, through the unfailing and unforgiving expression of his mother's love.

Is not every endeavor of the human parents to anticipate and adequately provide for each need of their offspring? Do they not employ every means in their power to feed, clothe, shelter, and educate them? Do they not do all they can to keep them well and happy and strong? The provision which the average parents make for the present and future welfare of their children is limited only by their understanding, and the extent of their resources. Well might the Master point out that if earthly parents with their finite vision and resources desire so earnestly to provide for their children, how much more should the heavenly parent, the Infinite Father-Mother God, make adequate provision for the eternal well-being of all of His children!

While it is true that God is the infinite creator and provider of all that is requisite for the eternal and unchanging well-being of all of His creation, including man, it is necessary for the individual to ascertain and to take advantage of this divine fact. In the same manner in which the child of the human parent by his own acts partakes of the food and utilizes the clothing and shelter prepared for him, as he learns his parent's will and trustingly seeks to be obedient, so must mankind learn to know God, to have confidence in His wisdom and guidance, and, with simple trust, take advantage of the manifold provisions

the consent of her parents to her going, and she, being ambitious, was greatly pleased. He appointed a day to meet her in Georgetown. . . .

At the appointed time the parents arrived. My father asked for Hannah; the mother answered that they found they would miss Hannah too much, she was so smart and helpful, but they'd brought Maggie, and he could send her to school! My father was very angry; Hannah Mitchell was eighteen and clever and ambitious, while Maggie was fourteen, and dull and heavy-minded. Of course he did not send her. It was a great disappointment, for he had taken much trouble, and was willing to go to considerable expense to give Hannah the chance to develop, and hoped she would return prepared to teach in the school he had established. These people are still to be found in our pinelands, and have changed little.

The public roads were also my father's constant care, and all through that country were beautifully kept. The method was simple; each landowner sent out twice a year a number of hands, proportioned to his land, and the different gentlemen took turns to superintend the work. . . .

My father's love of art, and of music, and of all beauty was very great. It made all the difference in the world to us, his children, growing up in the country, so far from picture-galleries and concerts and every kind of music. At the sale of the Bonaparte collection of pictures in Baltimore my father commissioned the artist, Sully, to attend the sale and select and buy for him six pictures. Papa was much pleased with Mr. Sully's selection. They included:

"A Turk's Head," by Rembrandt. "The Supper at Emmaus," by Gherardo del Nolle.

"The Holy Family," a very beautiful Gobelin tapestry. For this picture Mr. Sully was offered double the price he paid before it left the gallery.

"Io," whom Juno in jealous rage had transformed into a white heifer. A very large and beautiful canvas, a landscape with the heifer ruminating in the foreground, watched by Cerberus, while on a mountainside Mercury sits playing on his flute, trying to lull him to sleep. (I still own this painting.)

"St. Paul on the Island of Melita," a very large canvas representing a group of shipwrecked mariners around a fire of sticks; in the midst stands the figure of St. Paul just shaking from his finger a viper, into the fire, very dramatic.

"St. Peter in Prison," awakened by the angel while his keepers sleep. This is the match picture to the above and the same size.

These works of art on the walls of our country home awoke in us all an appreciation and recognition of fine painting for which we can never be sufficiently grateful.—Elizabeth W. Allston Fringle, in "Chronicles of Chicora Wood."

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1922

EDITORIALS

THE passage of a resolution by the House of Lords condemning the terms of the proposed British mandate over Palestine is not likely to change the policy of the British Government, but it shows the strength of the opposition which stands in the way of the practical realization of the hopes of the Zionist movement. The Zionist movement has had two mainsprings. The first has been the insistent desire of the Jewish people to return to their ancient

The Zionist Movement

home in Palestine, a desire which has been reinforced by a somewhat literal interpretation of the Biblical prophecy that they would some day return to the Promised Land. The second has been the driving pressure on the majority of the Jewish people, living in Poland and Russia, owing to persecution and pogroms, to seek some place to which they could emigrate and live in freedom and peace.

At one time it was proposed that British East Africa should be handed over to them as a national home, but both Jewish sentiment and local conditions made that impossible. Zionist Jews became agreed that it must be Palestine or nothing. Before the war, however, no great progress was made. The Turks would have nothing to say to it, and the immense emigration to America and other countries provided a safety valve through which large numbers of the more enterprising could escape from intolerable conditions in Europe. The conquest of Palestine by the British, however, gave immense impetus to the Zionist appeal that the Allies should acknowledge the right of the Jews to return to Palestine. After much discussion the famous Balfour declaration was issued by the British Government, which said that Palestine was to be treated as the national homeland of the Jewish people, provided nothing was done to interfere with the rights of the local inhabitants or with the status of Jews who were citizens of other countries.

At the same time Zionism received fresh strength from the fact that all the countries which had previously permitted free immigration, and notably the United States, now proceeded to shut their doors and to reduce the stream of immigrants of all kinds to very modest dimensions. In the eyes, therefore, of the 12,000,000 Jews still left in Eastern Europe, and still liable to privation and persecution, the need of opening the doors of Palestine became excessively urgent. It seemed the one hope left to them of bettering their conditions.

Accordingly the Zionist association proceeded to raise large funds to assist emigrants to go to Palestine, to equip them when they got there, and to buy and develop, by irrigation and otherwise, the land on which to settle them. The British Government sent out, as High Commissioner, Sir Herbert Samuel, a Jew of high character who had won a good reputation as a member of the Asquith Cabinet. But once a start was made to carry out the Balfour policy very great difficulties arose. It was soon found that it was possible to care for but a comparatively small number of settlers in Palestine in a year, far fewer than the number who were clamoring to come, and that it was necessary to select these with the utmost care, an extremely difficult task, if the country was not to be filled with people who would not make good settlers on the land and who were not filled with Bolshevik or other subversive doctrines.

Then active opposition began to appear. The principal resistance came from the local Arabs, who numbered 700,000, as against 70,000 local Jews. The Arabs claimed that Palestine was their country, that it was part of Arabia, and that it should never be allowed to become the national home of the Jews. Then the Pope protested, on the ground that the Zionist aspirations are inconsistent with the special interests of the Christian churches, and especially the Roman Catholic church, in the Holy Land. Finally the French Government, and to a less extent the Italian, have become very lukewarm. The strength of the opposition which has now arisen, and which has been represented in England for some time by an Arab delegation, is seen in the refusal of the House of Lords to accept the apology for his policy of so powerful an advocate as Lord Balfour.

It is not at all easy to see daylight through the conflicting claims. Palestine is unlike any other country. It contains the holy places of two great religions, Christianity and Muhammadanism. It is historically the homeland of one of the most ancient and remarkable of peoples, the Jews, who are still deeply attached to it. It is inhabited by a majority of Arabs, only just released from Turkish rule and still at a low level of civilization. The Zionists declare that, by means of irrigation, they can place large numbers of immigrants on the land, without injuring a single Arab, but rather benefiting them. There is, however, no doubt that many of the Zionists have been aggressive and inconsiderate in their methods. They have tried to do with a high hand what could only be accomplished by conciliation and careful thought for the rights and desires of others. The Zionist movement itself has been split between the rival advocates of the two policies, "full steam ahead" and "going slow." On the other hand there is little doubt that much of the Arab opposition springs from the Pan-Islamic and pro-Turkish propaganda, and that nothing will bring order and prosperity to Palestine so quickly as to enlist the wealth, energy and ability of the Jews in developing it.

For the moment control rests in the hands of the representative of the British Government, which, while adhering to the Balfour declaration, seems to be going slow in its execution and to be trying to find some way of introducing the beginnings of self-government into the administration. It does not seem possible to make a final solution until the feelings of the protagonists are more moderate and conciliatory than they are at present.

THE recent general election in the Philippines has gained the attention of all who follow the trend of events in those parts of the world where West governs East. For one thing, it was quite the most orderly election ever held in the archipelago. For another, its result will be gratifying to such as believe in Governor Wood's policy, inasmuch as the balance of power in the newly chosen Legislature rests with the Democrats, a native party more favorable to the Governor's plans than either of its opponents. While in 45 of the 49 provinces practically all offices were at stake (in the four provinces of non-Christian peoples officials are appointed by the Governor-General), the interest in the elections naturally centered in the legislative contests, for, under the organic law, this is the effective governing agency, and an entire new House of Representatives was to be designated, as well as seven of the fourteen senators.

The Philippine Elections

The Nationalists have controlled the House for the five elections which measure its life, since its establishment in 1907, and the Senate ever since the Jones Act called it into being. The party was led in the one case by the Speaker, Señor Osmena, and in the other by the President of the Chamber, Señor Quezon. Less than six months ago these two took opposing ground over a question of organization, Osmena standing for continued personal leadership and Quezon favoring collective control by committee. From this grew a split, the younger and more radical element following Quezon to form the Collectivists.

With this the state of Filipino affairs political when June brought the elections, the pot boiled hotly. The resulting poll sent both Quezon and Osmena to the Senate, but wrought considerable havoc among other nominees in both factions, the Collectivists losing rather the more heavily, which would seem to indicate a rebuke to the extreme "straight-outers" who had most bitterly attacked the Wood-Forbes report, calling it everything from "audacious" up (or down!) the verbal scale. The Democrats, who had held but 4 seats of the 114 of the outgoing Legislature, were prompt, of course, to take full advantage of the family differences in what had been the governing party, and have so cut down the figures against them that neither Nationalists nor Collectivists have a majority. Democratic hands hold the balance.

"Independence," entire and immediate, is not involved in all this. Nationalists, Collectivists, Democrats, all support this plea, and all are represented upon the non-partisan commission sent to argue that cause at Washington. What is closely involved is the degree of support Governor Wood may expect from his new legislative chambers, and it is recognized everywhere through the islands that it is the Democrats, with a real increase in their power now granted, who will do most to uphold his hands—or, as The Christian Science Monitor sees the situation, will do most to forward the coming of that day when the American Congress will feel it safe, both for the natives and the Oriental world, to fulfill the promise of 1915.

ADMONITIONS so generously and so thoughtfully heaped upon the members of what has been referred to as a "mission of friendship," made up of the representatives of thirty-three American colleges and universities, now well on its way toward Europe, probably cannot greatly alter or influence the work and purpose of those engaged in the great adventure. It is a mission of peace, first of all, a mission inspired and actuated by motives of human love and fellowship. Thus governed and directed, it matters little what advice or instructions are offered or accepted. Those who have imbibed and who are able to reflect the true purpose of their undertaking are a law unto themselves, answerable only to their own consciences. He who is wise enough to counsel and advise them should be wise enough to realize that their equipment, if they have put on the full armor of their chosen office, is complete. The promise of guidance is to them. All they need do is to claim that promise.

One might wish to possess, as these young and sanguine pilgrims embark upon this mission, the vision of a prophet, that he might search the future years to see the results of the friendly interchanges of which this may be regarded as the beginning. The great need seems to be that the people of the world learn to know each other better, and to understand each other's real aims and purposes. There is some reason to suspect that the peace of the world can never be permanently established even by the most friendly formal or official interchanges. There must be engendered and fostered a genuine neighborliness among the peoples of every land. The increasing cost of war will never be considered as a deciding factor when the determination to wage war is reached. Neither will the horrors of war or the certainty of defeat and destruction compel a refusal to accept the challenge of even a recognized superior hostile force. With all their boasted civilization and culture, the peoples of the world are not advanced far beyond the savage state when they are convinced that their national honor has been aspersed.

The declared purpose of these courageous pioneers with as high a mission as though they carried with them the credentials of the ruler of a nation, is to advance the understanding of this new internationalism. They are not mere novices. They will find, as they no doubt well understand, many who may not seem ready to accept or even to comprehend the doctrines which they will teach. They will find those who, before they can learn to love, must learn to forget their hatreds and their grievances. They will find those to whom even man's new gospel of peace will have a hollow and meaningless sound. This they know, and knowing, have undertaken

A Pilgrimage of Friendship

the task of teaching and proclaiming, in understandable terms, the newer and better message of Christianity and good will.

The work which is about to be undertaken cannot be lost or undone. The seed of truth, once sown, cannot fail to yield its fruit. How abundant this yield may be will depend somewhat upon the places in which it falls, but perhaps more upon the wisdom and care with which it is sown. It is a good beginning, and an auspicious one. It may be that the salvation of the world from war depends upon this and similar interchanges among the peoples of the world. No offensive war was ever successfully waged without the acquiescence of the people behind the moving government. When the people are convinced of the futility of war, wars will cease.

In a recent speech defending the tariff bill now pending in the United States Congress, Senator Watson of Indiana charged that the people opposing that measure are the same persons who were desirous of having the United States take part, through the League of Nations, in the world-task of restoring economic prosperity and financial stability in the war-devastated countries of Europe, and declared with the assurance of one who propounds a conclusive argument: "Free trade and internationalism combine in opposition to this bill." Just what this fearsome spirit of internationalism is, Senator Watson did not explain, evidently regarding it as something that need only be mentioned to insure the condemnation of any policy with which it might be associated. That it will have the intended effect of checking the nation-wide protests against the tariff bill is highly improbable. The American people are not easily frightened by catchwords, and are not disposed to excuse a defective measure because of the "national" label affixed to it by its advocates. The Fordney scheme for levying customs duties on imported goods according to the price at which similar or comparable articles are sold in the United States was widely proclaimed as the "American valuation plan," but the name did not prevent such a general condemnation of the proposal that the Senate Finance Committee was forced, in deference to popular sentiment, to return to the present system of assessing duties on the foreign cost.

It may be true that the understanding of internationalism is abroad in the United States. The feelings of sympathy based on mutual understandings; of helpfulness, kindness, and good will, are assuredly everywhere prevalent in that country. The desire to regard the people of some other country as neither political, commercial, nor national enemies was never stronger among the American people than at the present time. Appeals for support of high tariff rates that will totally exclude the products of other lands, and thus serve to depress foreign industry, will bring no favorable response from the great majority of Americans. More than 100,000,000 people living under conditions of absolute free trade, so far as domestic commerce is concerned, have long outgrown the narrow sectionalism that would seek to impose trade-restricting tariffs between the several states. They are rapidly outgrowing the delusion that the prosperity of any one country can be promoted by laws that are designed to injure the industries and commerce of all other nations.

THE Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals does well to plan an observance of the centenary of the initial introduction of any bill into any legislative body for the protection of members of the animal kingdom. That bill marks a milestone in the path of progress toward true civilization. Richard Martin, the Irish member who braved the ridicule of his colleagues by introducing the historic measure, deserves to be remembered as a pioneer in the immemorial march toward a higher conception of life and a realization of kinship among man and the so-called lower animals. It is to the credit of the Anglo-Saxon race that it has led in this movement. Despite the buffoonery with which the squariness of the House of Commons sought to cry down Martin's bill, it was passed, and its introducer had the satisfaction of obtaining the first conviction, under the new legislation—that of a coster who had treated his donkey with the brutality of a primitive man.

Since Martin's day, the movement initiated by him has deepened in Great Britain and expanded all over the world. Nowhere has it found more fruitful soil than in the United States and Canada. Nevertheless, within the century several species of wild animals and birds that once roamed or flew over this continent by hundreds of thousands or by millions, have been almost if not quite exterminated by man. The passenger pigeon and the bison have all but vanished from the face of the earth before the wanton cruelty of so-called sportsmen whose conduct marks them utter strangers to the elementary qualities of sportsmanship.

People have progressed far from that wanton denial of any rights to animals. Thanks to an aroused public sentiment, state legislatures and the Federal Government have done much to prevent the extermination of species, imminently threatened by the lust of the hunter. Song-birds, once regarded as forfeit to an insatiable desire to destroy, have begun once more to be numerous under the aegis of legislative or community action. In several localities "bird refuges" are adding to the sum of animate beauty still to be found in America. In the great cities, or in some of them, the song-bird is no longer a stranger. At a little island on the outer edge of Long Island the other day, the cottagers were delighted and astonished by the spectacle of seven wild ducks swimming unconcernedly back and forth within half a stone's throw of one

of the houses, and diving out of the way of an oncoming rowboat in the most leisurely manner imaginable, only to bob up again near by and continue their deliberate feeding.

One of the unquestionable signs of an advancing civilization is the legal prohibition of such instrumentalities of cruel treatment of birds as the osprey feather trade. Still more indicative of enlightened thinking and feeling is the voluntary renunciation of the wearing of osprey feathers and other plumage by many women, both American and European. There is promise of the extension of the recognition of the rights of animals in the growing interest in the methods by which furs are procured. Trapping needs looking into, just as hunting has invited investigation and restriction.

Between cruelty to animals and callousness to human suffering, the step is not so wide as some persons apparently believe. Between the extermination of a species of animals and the sentiment that contemplates the extermination of a nation, there is a definite relationship. The recognition and the rigid enforcement of the rights of the weak and defenseless are forerunners of a wider and higher conception of the brotherhood of man, and the consequent duty of the strong to protect the weak.

The people of America would do well to give a thought to, and join in the sentiment of, Great Britain's observance of the significant pioneering act of Richard Martin in setting forth in legal terms the fact that it is incumbent upon the strong to protect the helpless.

Editorial Notes

ENGLISH cricketers are not wasting much time groaning over the recent disastrous defeats at the hands of the Australians. The theorists seem quite to relish the problem of finding out why it all happened, and a little flood of new cricket literature is already invading the bookshelves. Even Pycroft's monumental work on the game has been republished, no doubt so that the theorists may be quite clear on the fundamentals in approaching their problem. Perhaps the point which most engages the latest cricket penmen is the holding of the bat. It must, they think, have been wrongly held in those devastating test matches. The cry has gone out for a return to the traditional "straight bat," and for an uprooting of the new-fangled, bolshevistic methods of swinging that weapon at any and every angle to the stumps. All this literature adds much to the interest of the game, but when all is said and done, perhaps the Antipodeans won, not through the multiplicity of their theories, but through the characteristic Australian habit of finding the quickest and most practical way of getting what they wanted.

SINCE emerging from its brownstone chrysalis, New York City has risen skyward a cream-colored mass of masonry. A pastel-toned color scheme has spread even to the older houses. Since East Nineteenth Street was renovated, some ten years ago, and became the "Beautiful Block," a general retinting has swept the city. New methods of refacing the drab brownstone fronts and a generous painting of brick have worked wonders. But the fair escutcheon of Manhattan Island receives its daily sooting from the surrounding mainland. An impulse, however, from some "Clean Up Week" must have drifted over with the Jersey shoke, for on a certain day, not so long ago, New Yorkers gathered together to behold the latest wonder. Some one was scrubbing a skyscraper! The transformation was as startling as it was delightful; beauty, long obliterated, was being sand-blasted into being again. Again a white tower was to catch the morning light; again were carvings and delicate balconies visible. The idea has grown into an industry. Civic cleanliness on a gargantuan scale is becoming the vogue. At this moment Stanford White's masterpiece on Fifth Avenue is being "tubbed." Like Spotless Town, New York may have its White Laws and a Mayor who will send forth his White Wings to scrub any offending edifice that needs a bath.

"SIR PERCY and his staff were flown to the meeting place with an escort of fifteen machines," says a London illustrated weekly, describing an Anglo-Amarat conference in the heart of the desert north of Baghdad. Of course the air must have its language, and the verb "I fly" is naturally shouldered with some of the extra burden. Hence "I am flown," or "Sir Percy Cox, British High Commissioner to Iraq, is flown" no longer implies that "I" or "he" is a kite but merely am or is escorted by an aerial "man at the wheel." It is commonly sufficient to say "I motored," or "I sailed," or "I traveled," leaving the chauffeur, the sea-captain, and the locomotive engineer respectively out of the picture as part of the machinery. But not so with the passenger by air. He, it seems, must confess to "I am flown." After all, the airman rises above most things on the earth. Why not also above the accepted meanings of words?

WHEN Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, in an address before the National Conference of Social Work, stated that emphasis was shifting from the care of the sick to the avoidance of sickness, he said what is undoubtedly true. When, however, he declared that a fundamental theory to guide health policies was lacking, it is well to remember that he was speaking for just one school of so-called medicine. There are many today who are unwilling to subscribe fully to such a dictum, but after all it is a promising sign of the times that a man of such prominence should be willing to acknowledge failure in the medical philosophy even to this extent.

IF HE succeeded in doing nothing else, Maxim Litvinoff's action in lifting the bars on the Russian proceedings at The Hague would justify his mission to the conference of experts. Nothing is so reprehensible as secret discussions, nothing so calculated to lead to suspicion and distrust, and now that the Soviet delegates have taken the initiative in defying an order that would have caused them to remain inarticulate throughout the sessions, it is hoped that representatives of other nations will follow suit and eventually compel the doors to be opened to the press and the public alike.

Internationalism vs. Sectionalism

A Milepost in Human Progress